Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,688. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BURGLARS FLEE FROM JAIL

Walked Out of the Ludlow Street Prison Like Stage Villains.

THEIR COMEDY WITH THE KEEPERS

Killoran, Allen, and Russell Found Schneer and Schoen Snoring or Simply Frightened Them.

THREE CONSCIENCELESS THIEVES ESCAPED

But the Revolvers of the Officials Were Securely Locked Up in a Desk So Nobody Could Steal Them.

The spectacular and enterprising trio of Post Office burglars, Messrs. Henry Russell, Charles Allen, and Joseph Killoran, appeared—and disappeared—in a one-act comedy of their own composition, yesterday, at the Ludlow Street Jail. They scored an immediate and distinct success, which presages for these talented artists a fine run on the road.

The performance was very brief. It did not occupy more than five minutes. In this short space of time the three Post Office burglars took the keys from their keepers, unlocked the jail doors, walked out into Ludlow Street, and vanished. The police and the detectives have since found no trace of them. Sheriff Tamsen spent the Fourth in the Catskills. He was apprised of the escape by telegraph. The Sheriff was also out of the city at the time his Deputies took Police Inspector McLaughlin to a Turkish bath instead of to the Tombs.

Barber Raabe, the Warden, was asleep while this pleasant little comedy was in progress. He loves a joke as much as any barber on the east side, and he was greatly chagrined on rushing out, awakened by the noise, to find that the play was over. He looked as sour as if one of his old customers had gone out of the shop without paying his check for a hair cut.

After the escape the two keepers, Edward Scheer and Charles Schoen, regaled the discomfited Warden, the police, and the reporters with a dreadful tale, in which each of the three Post Office burglars was pictured as armed with a large and loaded revolver, threatening instant death to any one who stood in their way.

Warden Raabe was not impressed with the revolver part of the story, so he suspended Keepers Schneer and Schoen pending an investigation.

Two weeks ago Russell, Allen, and Killoran offered Head Keeper McCabe $1,500 and another keeper $500 to let them get away. When their offer was refused they said they would get away anyhow.

Keepers Afraid of Revolvers.

Ludlow Street Jail is an opera bouffe sort of a place at all times. The keepers are fat, good-natured men who were formerly tailors or plumbers or soda-water vendors. They look on their pistols as dangerous stage "properties" and keep the weapons locked in their desks.

Neither Schneer nor Schoen was armed at the time of the escape. Their pistols were in a desk in the outer office, locked up. Subsequently Warden Raabe put Keeper Schoen's pistol in the burglar-proof safe, where it could do no harm if it was discharged.

The keepers in Ludlow Street Jail do not ordinarily carry pistols. The reason for this was stated yesterday afternoon to a reporter for The NewYork Times by Head-Keeper McCabe:

"I seldom carry a pistol," said McCabe, "because a keeper is liable to get into more danger with a pistol than without one."

"How so?" was asked.

"Well," said McCabe, "the prisoner, if he is desperate, may knock you down and take your pistol from you. Then you're in a tight place, sure enough."

The head keeper shuddered at the thought.

This may be accepted as the official explanation why the keepers in Ludlow Street Jail lock their pistols in their desks instead of carrying them.

The Ludlow Street Jail is an old brick building, fronting on the east side of Ludlow Street, between Grand and Broome Streets. The ground floor is used for the offices of the institution, and there is a large square courtyard in the northeastern interior angle of the walls. The windows are protected by light iron gratings.

Running along the front of the building, above the ground floor, is the main corridor. Large windows, like church windows, five in number, covered with iron grating, afford light to the four tiers of cells, which open on the main corridor. Here are confined the Federal prisoners.

Killoran, Allen, and Russell came first to the jail May 31, and were put in cells 21, 22, and 23, on the lowest tier. The jail officials were warned of their desperate character and were told to take extra precautions. Three weeks ago the three prevailed on their keepers to allow them to get shaved. The result was that they were scarcely recognizable when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields.

Burglars Sing and Whistle.

Killoran, Allen, and Russell were taken before the United States Commissioner last Friday, and on their return to the jail they were searched by Head Keeper McCabe. Since then, according to jail officials, no one outside of the jail has visited the prisoners or held any conversation with them. If they really got pistols, the jail keepers say, it must have been by drawing the weapons from the street on a string. There is a keeper at the doorway of the corridor day and night. Allen, Killoran, and Russell have been given an hour's exercise daily, from 8 to 9 o'clock, in the courtyard, besides an hour's exercise every afternoon in the corridor. In deference to their desperate character, Warden Raabe did not allow any of the other prisoners with them in the courtyard or the corridor.

In accordance with the custom, the three Post Office burglars were let out of their cells at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They whistled gayly as they walked along the corridor. Allen sang snatches from "The Widow" and "The Bowery." Killoran was in his shirt sleeves, and without a hat. Russell and Allen, each left a soft hat in their cells, but each carried another soft hat in his pocket. As they passed out of

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MUSICIANS AND WHEELMEN AT ODDS

The Band Played, Though the Roadsters Could Not Carry Out Their Programme, and a Lawsuit Is Promised.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 4.—This city saw one of the funniest pieces of spitework today the town has yet recorded. A contract was entered into some time ago between a committee of the Union County Roadsters, the local cycling club, and the Rahway Cornet Band for the services of the band on the afternoon of the Fourth. The band, according to contract, was to head the parade of the wheelmen, and then play during the games at the track of the roadsters.

The band was at its headquarters at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, ready to go out, when a committee from the roadsters waited on it and notified it that the games had been postponed for an indefinite period because of the weather. Secretary George Crane of the band retorted that the roadsters had "done the band dirty" some years ago, and would not be allowed to do so again. The band members said they were ready to perform their part of the programme, and would demand the pay they were to receive. The roadsters conferred, and finally resolved that if they had to pay the band they would make the band earn its money. They therefore ordered the band to go over the route of the parade and to play as often as though the parade was taking place, and, on arriving at the roadsters' grounds, to go through the entire advertised concert.

It was pouring rain at the time, but the band started. They passed through the principal streets, playing march music and followed by a few hardy urchins who did not appear to mind the rain. On arriving at the grounds, the members of the band were wet and bedraggled, but took their places in the bandstand and started in. The first two numbers of the programme were gone through, when five members of the band declared they could stand it no longer and would have to go home. There was a committee of roadsters on hand to check off the numbers on the programme as they were played, so that the work would not be shirked. The desertion of the five members threw the rest of the band into a position where they were worse off than ever, for the contract called for eighteen pieces, and, as nineteen had turned out, but fourteen remained on the stand. This settled matters, and the leader ordered his men home.

Members of the band say they will commence a lawsuit against the roadsters to recover $54 for the work done. At one time it looked as though the band and the committee of roadsters, who were supported by a number of members, would have a free fight, but this was averted.

COMMENTS ON THE VALKYRIE III.

Was Not Thoroughly Sailed Is the Notion at Glasgow Among Expert Yachtsmen.

GLASGOW, July 4.—The notion grows here that the Valkyrie was not thoroughly sailed yesterday, and the consensus of opinion is that her defeat was due to bad handling. The Captain of the Britannia is loath to express his views, but goes so far as to say that he was sorry to see the Valkyrie continuing behind.

A leading member of the Britannia's crew said to-day that he was sure the Valkyrie was jockeying, as she sailed free when the Ailsa and Britannia were obliged to sail close-hauled. If she had been let out he believes that the Valkyrie could have won by twenty minutes, over a fifty-mile course.

The Valkyrie's mainsail was packed away to-day for the American races, as her owner and designer, Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson, are satisfied with her abilities, and convinced that she will be the boat to contest for the America's Cup.

Will Fife, the designer of the Ailsa, says the Valkyrie is a fast sailer on her keel, but carries too much canvas. He thinks she should have a new and light steel mast.

LONDON, July 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on yesterday's yacht race, says: "Mudhook regatta day is an unlucky day for Lord Dunraven. In the regatta of 1894 his Valkyrie II. sank, and probably the failure of his new Valkyrie yesterday is even a more bitter blow to him, for the latest Valkyrie was constructed with no other idea than to wipe out the defeat of her predecessor. It is now possible, however, that she will not even be given the chance."

The Scotch yachting critics strongly condemn the manner in which the Valkyrie was handled yesterday, and declare that two minutes' time was willfully thrown away between the Kilcreggan mark and the Commodore's boat on the first round. It has been decided not to alter her sail plan.

The Daily Telegraph will, to-morrow, publish an interview with Lord Dunraven, concerning the defeat of the Valkyrie III. He expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied with the yacht's performance, and lays emphasis on the statement that in light weather she behaved exactly as was expected.

It was not intended to make any alterations in her, her sailing not having shown that there is any necessity therefor. She was built for a specific purpose, and everything was made to subserve that purpose. She was specially designed to encounter the weather usually prevailing off Sandy Hook in September, which was not like the weather that prevailed on the Clyde Wednesday, but is more like that which prevailed on June 29.

Lord Dunraven stated definitely that the Valkyrie would not race in the Clyde after July 8, when she may sail or not.

MRS. CATHERINE O'LEARY IS DEAD

Her Unruly Cow Believed to Have Caused Chicago's Great Fire.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mrs. Catherine O'Leary died yesterday afternoon. She was the owner of the fractious cow which, in a barn in the rear of 137 De Koven Street, on the memorable night of Oct. 9, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a fire which cost Chicago $190,000,000.

Since that night, Mrs. O'Leary's life had been embittered by the popular belief that she indirectly was responsible for the loss of life and enormous destruction of property. She denied the story vigorously, and to the committee which investigated the fire and its causes made affidavit that the allegations about herself and the cow and the lamp were not true, but the world was against her.

Then she became silent. Entreaties and flattering monetary offers were alike unavailing. She would say neither yea nor nay even to her friends, and a request to tell her story for publication usually aroused her to a pitch of frenzy.

Walked from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Among the visitors to the National Capitol to-day was George Harold, a young man who walked into the city, having progressed so far toward New-York on a pedestrian trip from San Francisco. His prescribed gait was a leisurely one, requiring him to cover the 3,200 miles of the route in five months from March 3, and he is now twenty-three days ahead of the schedule at this point. He is due to reach New-York Aug. 8.

The Goulds at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Gould private car Atalanta arrived at the Union station this morning with a party of seven, consisting of Frank Jay Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Alice Northup, Will Northrup, Miss Ida J. Coats, and Col. Frank K. Hain, President of the Manhattan Elevated, and his wife. They are being entertained by friends. They witnessed the sham battle this afternoon.

Boys Accused of Robbery.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 4.—James Foley, Joseph Betts, and William Smith of New-York, whose average age is nineteen years, are under arrest on suspicion of having robbed the railroad stations at Glenwood, Mount St. Vincent, and Montrose. They are now in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, New-York.

RIOTING IN EAST BOSTON

One Man Killed and Two Perhaps Fatally Injured.

A PATRIOTIC PARADE IS THE CAUSE

Cavalryman Andrews Goes to the Rescue of Distressed Women and Is Forced to Do Battle for His Life.

BOSTON, July 4.—There was rioting in East Boston to-day. It began with the exchange of insults between paraders and the thousands of sightseers who lined the sidewalks; it ended with the killing of one person and the injury of two others, after the parade had gone over the route and disbanded, and portions of it were on their way home.

The casualties were:

WILLS, JOHN W., a non-combatant, killed by pistol shot.

KELLY, PATRICK A., head split open; may die.

QUIRK, JOHN, shot in head.

STEWART, nose cut off with sabre.

The trouble originated over the afternoon parade, which had come to be called "The Little Red Schoolhouse parade," the paraders representing A. P. A. lodges, the Patriotic Sons of America, Orange lodges, the Order of United Workmen, and kindred organizations. This parade started at 1:30 o'clock from White Street. It presented a novel appearance. It was completely encircled by a cordon of police, who not alone led the column, but flanked both sides of it for a hundred yards. There were fully three hundred policemen, under the command of Deputy Pierce and Capt. Irish.

There were in all about 1,200 men in the parade. It was headed by "The Little Red Schoolhouse," which has been the subject of so much talk and comment. It was a representation of the regulation New-England schoolhouse. In front were a number of men with sashes made of the Stars and Stripes. Standing in the open doorway was a tall figure clothed in military costume, representing Uncle Sam. On each side of the miniature building were three windows, and in each window was a man reading a book. The float was covered with red, white, and blue bunting, and the schoolhouse was surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

At the very end of the procession, which was without police protection, came a barouche drawn by four gray horses. In the carriage were O. C. Emerson, H. Roberts, Mrs. O. C. Emerson, and Mrs. F. J. Campbell. The carriage was profusely decorated with American flags, and Mrs. Campbell wore an orange dress.

When the rear of the procession was between Brooks and Putnam Streets, on Saratoga Street, the crowd closed in. A drunken woman, decked in tawdry finery, marched up to the rear of the carriage shouting loud insults. The ladies shrank back in fright. One of the men pushed the drunken woman back. A milk can sailed through the air, falling into the carriage. The occupants of the carriage shouted for help.

Albert E. Andrews of Everett, a private in the Roxbury Horse Guards, was standing on the sidewalk. He was in full uniform, his sabre at his side. Andrews had been in the escort of the Mayor all morning and had just returned to his father's house, at 451 Saratoga Street. The bright yellow plume of his helmet attracted the attention of the struggling ladies in the carriage.

"Help us, soldier," one of them cried, shrilly.

Andrews rushed into the thick of the fight, drawing his sabre as he ran. He waved the heavy blade above his head. The crowd fell back a second, then rushed upon the orange plume with a tremendous roar. Four men stood by Andrews, one of them brandishing two self-cocking revolvers.

Immediately the street became the scene of a terrible battle. Gradually Andrews was driven up Saratoga Street. Twice he fell. Twice the man with the revolvers fired. It is very probable the revolvers were charged with blank cartridges. Andrews retreated, slashing and feinting with his sabre, but cutting only once, when a young man named Stewart of Brooks Street had his nose slashed off.

Hardly had the crowd started the fight when a messenger was sent for the police. At this time there was not a policeman within a quarter of a mile. Capt. Irish detailed three mounted policemen to the rescue. They came down Boston Street on the gallop. At this time Andrews and his supporters were nearly whipped. Officer A. S. Bates and two others did great fighting. Bates was struck by a brick immediately on arriving on the scene. A number of his teeth were knocked out. His uniform was spattered with blood.

With great difficulty Andrews was protected till he reached 449 Saratoga Street, where he dashed under Bates's horse and escaped over a fence into his father's house.

The mounted officers held the crowd at bay ten minutes more; then a platoon of fourteen officers came to the rescue, clubbing right and left. Many heads were broken before the crowd went scurrying down Saratoga Street.

Michael Doyle of Morris Street was clubbed so severely that he now lies dying at the City Hospital.

Only two arrests were made. The crowd made another attack upon the line at Princeton Street, but was easily dispersed.

John W. Wills lies dead at the East Boston Police Station.

Patrick A. Kelly has the back of his head split open, and John Quirk suffers from a wound just above his left temple.

A small detachment of the paraders was coming down Border Street just after the parade had been dismissed. At about the corner of Maverick Street, and just in front of the Atlantic Works, there was trouble, which originated in the same manner as did the other disturbances of the day. There was hooting and hissing, followed by personal altercations between those who were coming from the parade and the people in the crowd. Some sticks and stones were thrown, and the mêlée increased, whereupon a number of the paraders presented pistols and began firing indiscriminately.

Wills, the man killed, is said to have been an involuntary participant in the affair, being on the street merely as an onlooker.

Just a few feet from Wills stood John Ross, one of the paraders. Ross pointed his pistol at Wills, according to the testimony of a man who stood next to him, and fired. The bullet struck Wills just above the right hip, passing into his abdomen.

When Wills fell, a young man named John Quirk sprang toward him and bent over the bleeding body. He claims that Ross pointed his pistol at him and fired again. The bullet grazed his right temple.

Patrick A. Kelly was also wounded, but it is not known definitely whether with a bullet or not.

Ross and a man named Harold G. Brown were arrested on suspicion, while many persons are held as witnesses.

The police formed a guard about the rest of the loose, and escorted it to the ferry.

WELLINGTON, OHIO, BURNING

Sixteen Buildings Are Destroyed and the Force Fighting the Fire Is Unable to Get It Under Control.

WELLINGTON, Ohio, July 4.—Fire started this evening in the rear of the Methodist Church, on Main Street, in a small building owned by D. W. Horr.

A brisk wind was blowing from the south, and as soon as the small local Fire Department was ready to begin work a dozen buildings were ablaze. In thirty minutes the fire had attacked sixteen buildings, and the fire progressed, practically unchecked. Telegrams were sent to Cleveland, Oberlin, Lorain, and other places, asking for assistance.

An engine and hose cart arrived from Cleveland, but up to midnight no response had been received from the other towns. The Cleveland fire fighters began work in a practical way, but the fire had assumed such proportions that the force contending against it was totally inadequate.

Rumors of three or four fatalities are current, but are not yet confirmed. Already $150,000 worth of property has been destroyed, and the fire is making rapid headway.

A CANARD ABOUT PRINCE BISMARCK

Le Soir Gave Currency in Paris to a Rumor Easily Disproved that the Iron Chancellor Was Dead.

LONDON, July 4.—The report of Bismarck's death which was in circulation last evening was brought from Paris by the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting Le Soir newspaper as authority for the rumor.

All the London papers ignored the report, treating it as a canard, in view of the authentic reports already in hand regarding the condition of the ex-Chancellor's health.

BERLIN, July 4.—A dispatch from Hamburg says there is absolutely no foundation for the report of Prince Bismarck's death.

GIANT CRACKERS IN A LABORATORY

Dr. Alfred Walton Says His Coachman Threw Them, and So He Thrashed the Coachman.

Dr. Alfred Walton of 121 East Twenty-first Street, said his slumbers were disturbed early yesterday morning by the explosion of firecrackers. He shouted down the speaking tube to his coachman, who sleeps, with two other of his employes, in the office, to know what was going on.

Robert Godwin, the coachman, responded that everything was all right. A minute later there followed another explosion. The doctor ran down stairs. As he did so, he alleges, the coachman tossed a string of eight cannon crackers into his laboratory, where they exploded with horrible din, doing considerable damage, and starting a fire.

The doctor said he saw Godwin was drunk, and so he paid him and told him to go. Godwin threw the money on the floor, and took a monkey wrench from under his coat, and called out: "I can lick four like you."

"Then," said the doctor, "I did him up."

Godwin, whose eyes were closed, and whose face was bruised and discolored, said: "Don't you believe him, Judge; he's the biggest liar in three counties. I was lying quietly in bed when he rushed in and half killed me."

Godwin wanted an examination, and Magistrate Mott committed him in $300 bail for a hearing to-day.

DROWNED WHILE SAVING LIFE

The Sad Death of Mrs. Robert Anderson in Irondequoit Bay, Near Rochester, Yesterday.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—Mrs. Robert Anderson was drowned in Irondequoit Bay, near this city, this afternoon while heroically attempting to save her fifteen-year-old sister, a twelve-year-old niece, and a nine-year-old nephew, who, while bathing near the shore, got into deep water. James Kingsford, the father of the children, was nearly drowned in attempting to save the party, and was rescued with difficulty by a man named Roberts, with his two children clinging convulsively to his garments, one of them insensible.

Two other sisters of the drowned woman were on the shore, and one of them reached and rescued the younger sister with an oar. The party had been to the bay to spend the day. The spot where the accident occurred was not more than fifteen feet from the shore. The water at this point is only a few inches deep for several feet out, and then reaches a depth of over forty feet. Four similar fatalities have taken place in this immediate vicinity within a few years.

THE WAR OF 1812 THE LAST

Ambassador Bayard Makes a Pleasant Prophecy.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir John Pender, with his yachting party, arrived at Wick, Scotland, to-day, where Gen. Lord Wolseley and Viscount Peel of the party received the freedom of the borough.

United States Ambassador Bayard, who also was one of the party, made a brief speech, in which he said that the secret of his mission to Great Britain was that the war of 1812 should be the last war between the United States and Great Britain.

Killed His Wife, Child, and Himself.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., July 4.—Augustus Fields, formerly editor of The Polo Post in Caldwell County, murdered his wife and child this morning, and committed suicide at Wheeling, near this city, where he was visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Thompson. He cut the throats of his wife and child and then cut his own throat. No reason can be assigned for the act. Mr. Field was a prominent business man at Polo, and at one time enjoyed good practice as a lawyer.

Grasshopper Harvest in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—Prof. Otto Lugger, State Entomologist, has made a report on the grasshopper killing in Chicago County, with the "hopper dozers." They have over 400 of these machines at work, and are gathering in 8,000 bushels of grasshoppers daily. Thus far the "hoppers" have not invaded the grain fields. The frequent rains have kept the grass green and tender, and they have contented themselves feeding on this.

Daughters of the Revolution.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 4.—The Daughters of the American Revolution were entertained this evening by Miss Catherine Batcheller, daughter of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gen. George S. Batcheller. Several addresses were made, and papers read and discussed. The guest of honor was Mrs. J. B. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison. Mrs. McKee is ex-Vice-President General of the National Society.

It's a Pleasure to Drink Nowadays a beer as pure and healthful as the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s, bottled and supplied direct from brewery, Park Av. and 51st St. Order a case by mail.—Adv.

A CROWDED BRIDGE FALLS

Six Hundred Persons Precipitated into the St. Joseph River.

DISASTER AT BRISTOL, INDIANA

Large Number of Persons Seriously Hurt and Some of Them Fatally—Were Watching a Boat Race.

BRISTOL, Ind., July 4.—While a boat race on the St. Joseph River was in progress this afternoon, six hundred persons crowded on a three-span iron bridge. At the finish of an exciting race and while the crowd was cheering tremendously, the bridge gave way. The mass of humanity was precipitated into the water, forty feet below.

As far as known at present thirty-eight persons received serious injuries and it is feared that many of them will die.

The Fatally Injured.

Those who are injured fatally are:

CARMIEN, MELVILLE; legs broken.

DETRON, Dr. CHARLES; concussion of the spine.

LITTLE, MACK; legs broken and internal injuries.

LITTLE, Mrs. MACK; injured about head and shoulders.

LITTLE, JAMES; son of Mack Little; arms and one leg broken.

LITTLE, ELLA; daughter of Mack Little; legs broken.

REPROGLE, JONAS; arms and legs broken.

The little town at once was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement. Physicians from Elkhart, Goshen, Laporte, and other cities were telephoned for, and came to the scene with all possible haste.

The accident happened at 6 o'clock. The race was the last of a series that had furnished the principal sport of a Fourth of July celebration.

When the unfortunates landed in the water amid a mass of iron and wood framework, the groans of the men, women, and children arose and spurred to activity those who seemed dazed by the magnitude of the disaster. Luckily, the water was only five feet deep, or many undoubtedly would have been drowned.

The crowd on shore saw many persons in the water, fighting one another for places of vantage or some means of escape from what seemed certain death.

It was some time before effective aid could be given. As soon as possible, however, long planks, ladders, and ropes were secured. A dozen men waded out and, helped by those on the bank, lifted the main girder, which held several people under the water.

One by one the injured were brought to the shore, and those living at Bristol were taken care of immediately by their friends.

The neighboring stores and houses were turned into hospitals, and many who lived at a distance were taken care of here. Owing to the excitement and the rapid scattering of the injured by their friends, it will be some time before a complete list of the injured can be obtained.

Farmers and their families were present in large numbers, coming in all sorts of conveyances. Many of the farmers, as soon as their injured relatives and friends were secured, hastily placed them in wagons, and, without waiting for the aid of physicians or leaving names, departed for their homes.

It is believed that many injured were taken away in this manner and that some of them will die. The complete list of the dead and injured will at all events not be known for a week.

TWO KILLED IN BROOKLYN

A Woman and a Child Whose Lives Were Ended on Independence Day.

Brooklyn hospital physicians and attendants were too busy yesterday to pay much attention to noise. Victims of misapplied patriotism occupied all their time. There were two deaths.

Mrs. Catharine Pitts, forty-nine years old, who had a small grocery store at 26 Withers Street, was shot and instantly killed shortly after Wednesday midnight.

The young men in the neighborhood had made arrangements to celebrate the Fourth by cannon and gun, and the neighbors were out in numbers to participate in the event. Mrs. Pitts was seated in a chair in front of her grocery store when the shooting began, and was as lively as any of those who watched the proceedings.

Suddenly she threw up her hands and fell to the sidewalk, and it was said that she had been shot.

The Police of the Nineteenth Precinct reported to Police Headquarters that Mrs. Pitts had not been shot, and that she had died suddenly from heart disease. Coroner Creamer was notified.

It was presumed that death had resulted from heart disease, as the police had reported, until the undertaker began to prepare the body for burial yesterday morning. In doing so he found that there was a gunshot wound in Mrs. Pitts's right side, and it is believed that the bullet penetrated the heart.

The police are investigating the matter, but, as there were so many persons engaged in shooting, it is probable that no one will be held responsible for her death.

Katie Coyle, seven years old, was seated in the rear room of her parents' home at 100 Sandford Street, between Park and Myrtle Avenues, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, throwing torpedoes down into the area. A rifle bullet struck her in the forehead. She died last night.

Frank Massino, of 99 Walworth Street, is under arrest, charged with having fired the fatal shot.

The other casualties reported at Police Headquarters during the day are as follows:

William Petterson, twenty-six years old, of 226 Johnson Avenue, while riding in a Bushwick Avenue car, near Melrose Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was accidentally shot in the left thigh. He was taken home.

Thomas Madden, nineteen years old, of 993 Myrtle Avenue, while firing a cannon, was severely burned on the left hand yesterday.

Samuel Zareska, twenty-two years old, of 415 Broadway, New-York, while shooting a blank cartridge revolver, was shot in the right hand yesterday.

Gussie Klotz, twelve years old, of 1,079 Flushing Avenue, yesterday, while watching some boys shooting off cannon and guns opposite her house, was shot in the breast by a gun. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Frank Cody, colored, twenty-two years old, of 16 Myrtle Avenue, while skylarking in a saloon at 600 Atlantic Avenue, was shot in the left leg.

William Scully, twelve years old, of 480 St. Mark's Avenue, was severely burned on the chest by powder yesterday. At the time, William Boyle, of Prospect Place, was firing a cannon.

MANY HURT AT THE RACES

Collapse of the Grand Stand in the Buffalo Driving Park—A Great Crowd Panic-Stricken.

BUFFALO, July 4.—While 10,000 people sat in the new grand stand at the Buffalo Driving Park at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, a section of the stand fell. About forty people were injured, of whom nine were taken to the hospitals.

The Injured.

The hospitals gave out this list of the injured to-night:

CRANDALL, Mrs. F. A., wife of the Librarian of the Bureau of Public Printing, Washington; seriously bruised.

CUDDY, Mrs. JAMES K.; scalp wounds, and head and face cut.

FISCHER, Mrs., Darien, N. Y.; cut about head and face, earn torn.

HERR, Mrs. HOWARD; both legs broken.

HILL, JOHN GILROY, colored; four ribs broken, and internally injured; will die.

KITCHELL, T.; right leg fractured.

MONTGOMERY, MARY; collarbone broken, and internal injuries.

RICH, G. BARRET, President Commercial Bank; left leg badly fractured.

VESTER, FRANK; back broken, and internal injuries; will die.

WOOD, Mrs.; broken thigh.

WRIGHT, Mrs. SOPHIE; leg fractured.

WRIGHT, GEORGE; leg sprained.

WRIGHT, Miss SUSIE; arm sprained.

The cause was a weak stairway, which held forty or fifty people at the time. Underneath the stairway was a wineroom, which had been crowded with people only a moment before. They were climbing back to their seats in the stand to witness the start of a race when the accident occurred. In caving in so suddenly, the stairway took with it a section of the grand stand, and piled about sixty people, men, women, and children, in a mass. Then the immense crowd stood up in their seats and rushed toward the stairway and then back from it again.

In the stampede women fainted and were trampled upon, while others jumped from the stand to the ground and in other ways contributed to the excitement. After the stand had been cleared, the people were held back with difficulty while those who had fallen were extricated. Carriages were soon at hand, and took to their homes about forty men and women who were more or less injured in the fall or the rush, or who suffered from the shock.

The ambulances were soon on the scene, and a number of the injured were transferred to the different hospitals.

The man who was in charge of the wineroom below saw the stand totter, and leaped just in time to escape.

The grand stand was a new one, and was built about three years ago by Cicero J. Hamlin, the well-known horse owner, who is also the owner of the driving park.

NEW-YORK SURGEONS KEPT BUSY

Pistols, Firecrackers, and Other Fourth of July Things Caused Trouble.

Henry Byrnes, a laborer, fifty years old, of 308 East Thirty-second Street, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday by Thomas Keating, eighteen years old, whose home is at 718 Second Avenue. Keating, who is a compositor, is under arrest. The shooting was accidental. Keating was celebrating the Fourth by firing a revolver. Byrnes was walking toward Third Avenue when he was shot. Keating was some distance behind, carelessly handling the weapon, when it suddenly went off and the bullet struck Byrnes in the back.

Byrnes was taken to Bellevue Hospital. In his ante-mortem statement, he declared that the shooting was accidental, and he would make no complaint against Keating, who will be held to await the result of his injuries.

Pasquale Capalan, fifty years old, of 322 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, while sitting in his window was shot in the left leg. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

During an altercation at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, Cossimio Curcio, twenty-seven years old, of 324 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was shot in the left hip. He was sent to the Harlem Hospital.

Ferdinand Bonhaul, seventeen years old, of 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was injured in the right hand by the explosion of firecrackers. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

John Reilly, ten years old, of 340 West Forty-eighth Street, and Frederick Weaver, eight years old, of 336 West Forty-eighth Street, were severely burned by the explosion of a cannon which they were preparing to fire. They were taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Six-year-old Joseph Doyle of 40 Jackson Street had his left leg and thigh badly burned by a package of firecrackers going off in his pocket. The police took him to Gouverneur Hospital.

A firecracker exploded in the hands of Edward Read, ten years old, of 1,349 First Avenue, and he had both eyes burned. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Charles Jackson, a seven-year-old colored boy, while looking out of the window of his home, at 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was struck on the head by a stray bullet and severely injured. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Peter Roland, forty-five years old, of 76 West Third Street, while walking along Seventh Avenue was burned on the hip by an exploding firecracker. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Charles Jackson, a colored boy, seven years old, was struck in the left side of the head by a stray bullet, while standing in the front window of his home, at 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The wound was not serious.

Daniel Flannery, twenty-two years old, a dock hand, address unknown, received a gunshot wound in the left leg from some unknown person. He was treated at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Henry Chase, a middle-aged man, who occupies rooms over a saloon at Charles and Hudson Streets, went down stairs at 9 o'clock last night to look for his pet kitten. The small boys of the neighborhood had laid in a stock of toy revolvers and blank cartridges for the Fourth, and were playing at being highwaymen in the street.

Chase feared that his pet might have fallen into their hands. The hall door of the house stood open as Chase went down the stairs, and as he reached the bottom flight a pistol report was heard and something struck him in the right temple. He staggered back half conscious into his room, and his wife sent out for a policeman. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Joyce there extracted a small pistol bullet from over the patient's right eye. The wound it had inflicted was not serious, and Chase made no complaint against any one.

Secretary Morton's Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture has appointed John Nordhous of Chicago, Ill., his private secretary. Mr. Nordhous entered the Agricultural Department in 1893 through the civil service, and his promotion is a recognition by Secretary Morton of the merit system. Mr. Nordhous for the past year has been acting as stenographer to the Secretary. He is a young man of twenty-five and of affable manners.

Death of an Old New-York Merchant.

SARATOGA, July 4.—John Whilley Graydon, eighty-two years old, a retired merchant of 26 West Forty-eighth Street, New-York, died suddenly of pulmonary hemorrhage to-day, at the sanitarium of Dr. W. H. Holl. Mr. Graydon came here in June with his daughter, Miss Mary E. Graydon. The body has been sent to New-York.

Caught a Monster Eel.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 4.—Herbert Kremsler of New-York caught to-day an eel that measured 3 feet 9 inches in length and 7 inches in circumference. It is the largest ever caught with hook and line hereabouts. It was judged that it weighed about 7½ pounds.

TAMMANY'S PATRIOTIC DAY

The Tiger's Fourth of July Celebration in the Wigwam.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio on Monroe Doctrine—Ex-Gov. Waller on the Society.

SENATOR HILL ON THREATENED DANGERS

Words of Advice and Cheer from F. R. Coudert, Ambassador Runyon, Secretary Herbert, and Others.

For the one hundred and sixth time the Tammany Society or Columbian Order has celebrated the Fourth of July.

The Wigwam on Fourteenth Street was gorgeous yesterday with flags, bunting, and banners. The Tiger, for the first time since his defeat of last November, appeared in all his fur and stripes. He was not the Tiger of old, but he was a Tiger that thought the fusillade of brickbats and old shoes that had been cast at him as he sat of old upon the municipal fence had done

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth.
Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

him about all the damage that they could. So, with his scars and his beaten hide, he came to the front and made the best he could of the situation.

Had the organization been in better shape, perhaps there would have been more earnest applause at the mention of President Cleveland's name, or less of a forced enthusiasm at the mention of that of Senator Hill. Had there been a directing force versatile and militant in Tammany, greater political advantage might have been gained from the meeting yesterday. A speaker might have been selected who would have sounded the tocsin of sound money, without which issue Tammany knows that it will be useless and inoperative this year.

The new Grand Sachem, ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, presided for the first time since his election, and as a presiding officer he was as dignified as he was upon the bench. Following the custom, he was obliged to wear his high hat during the celebration. Mr. Smyth is in mourning, and consequently his high hat was almost covered to the top with crêpe.

March of the Sachems.

The Wigwam was well filled at 10:15 o'clock, when the procession of Sachems and officers of the society marched into the main hall from the committee room below. A few minutes later the main hall was crowded, and people were standing in the aisles.

The Sachems in the short procession were led by Sagamore Dobbs, who carried the Liberty Cap and Pole, a duty conceded to him by Wiskinkie Daniel M. Donegan. The Sachems, wearing their badges, escorted ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, and the other speakers.

Upon the platform were ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who was formerly Grand Sachem of the society; County Clerk Purroy, City Court Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, James J. Martin, ex-President of the Police Board.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy.
Ex-Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick, ex-Police Justices Thomas L. Feitner and Charles Welde, ex-Under-Sheriff William H. McDonough, John F. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; Alfred J. Baker, John McQuade, Col. Tallaferro, Peter F. Meyer, Sachem William Sohmer, ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and the guests of the society.

Mr. Cummings was Acting Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and in that capacity he did everything possible to secure success. Sachem Cummings was recently removed as a Commissioner of Electrical Control by Mayor Strong because he was a member of the Board of Sachems of the Tammany Society. Messrs. Daniel M. Donegan and John B. McGoldrick were also among the men who did much to contribute to the success of the celebration.

Lawrence Delmour, John J. Gilroy, W. J. K. Kenny, ex-Supervisor of The City Record; John J. Ryan, Matthew Neville, Anthony Clinchy, J. B. Hayes, Col. A. K. Brosher, W. H. Olmstead, ex-Register John Reilly, Congressmen Sulzer and Walsh were in the crowd at the celebration.

Several well-known Tammany men did not have time to attend. Taken as a whole, the

affair was a patriotic demonstration of importance. After it was over there were refreshments in abundance in the basement of the Wigwam. Wine was dealt out liberally, and there was the usual good-natured scramble for the bottles, which, once obtained, were immediately divided among a dozen or more friends by the man who got them. The fun in scrambling for the bottles was unlimited. The luncheon was a liberal one, besides being exceptionally good. The celebration was concluded about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Grand Sachem Smyth's Speech of Welcome.

After the speakers, Sachems, and members of the society had marched into the hall and taken their places upon the platform, Grand Sachem Smyth rapped for order and said:

Fellow-citizens, members of the Tammany Society and Columbian Order, and citizens of the good old Democratic City of New-York: In behalf of this venerable society I bid you ten thousand welcomes here to-day.

This is the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the greatest day in my estimation that ever dawned upon this world, except one, and this society has commemorated that great day from the time of its constitution without a single omission, as the records of the society show; and it is the only society nowadays that has patriotism enough left to meet here and celebrate this great day of days.

My duty here to-day is simply to bid you welcome, to introduce to you the distinguished gentlemen who will address you, and who have come here to-day from various parts of this great country, and I will assure you that you will hear good, honest, sound Jeffersonian Democracy.

We meet here to-day under peculiar auspices. We do not meet as we have heretofore met in this hall to celebrate a Democratic victory, and I think you will agree with me that those who were the cause of Democratic defeat have reason to know and feel and believe that they made a great mistake.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by James Lindsay Gordon. Instead of hurrying through this great declaration, Mr. Gordon read it with wonderful intonation and reached the climax of his recitation in a fashion to drive the braves to cheering and shouting most enthusiastically.

Grand Sachem Smyth then introduced ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio to make the first Long Talk.

The Tammany Glee Club (professional) sang several patriotic songs in the course of the day, and sang them fairly well.

The audience was lacking in the enthusiasm noticeable in former years.

Nathan Straus and a party of friends occupied on of the boxes in the hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATRIOTIC WORDS

Steadfastness to the Principles of the Fathers the Duty of the People.

After the long talks were over and the band had played, Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick, who has a resonant voice and who knows when to emphasize his words, read the letters sent by several distinguished Democrats who could not attend the society's celebration.

The first letter that Mr. McGoldrick read was that sent by President Cleveland, which was as follows:

GRAY GABLES, June 28, 1895.

Frederick Smyth, Grand Sachem, &c.:

Dear Sir: I regret that I cannot accept the invitation I have received from the Tammany Society to participate in its celebration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of American independence.

The patriotism and devotion of those who fought for our liberties and established our free Government, ought always to be held in grateful remembrance; and neither lapse of years nor changed conditions should ever detract from the zest and enthusiasm of their commemoration.

The thought must not escape us, however, that while every anniversary of American independence reminds us of the stern sacrifices of the fathers of the Republic, and which on such occasions we find abundant cause for rejoicing in the splendor of their achievements, we should not fail to be seriously impressed by a proper apprehension of the duties and responsibilities we have inherited as their successors and legatees.

It was their lot to endure the rigors and hardships of a discouraging war, in order that a Government by the people might be established.

We cannot, without wicked recreancy, disregard the lessons taught by their sufferings, nor can we without disgrace neglect the duty of preserving and maintaining in their integrity and strength the free institutions born of their heroism.

Their work was done through privation and in the midst of doubt and gloom.

Our duty can be well performed if we are simply honest, intelligent, and patriotic. They found their danger on battlefields and in the uncertain issue of an armed contest.

Our danger is found in the recklessness of selfishness and in insidious appeals to popular passion and thoughtlessness.

Nothing but the same patriotic steadfastness and adherence to principle, which led to their success, will now shield our Government from disaster and preserve our national glory and prosperity.

I earnestly hope that the celebration contemplated by your organization will stimulate those who are within its influence to do valiant deeds in the political field, and amidst present perplexities to teach, by example and declaration, the potency of adherence to sound and consistent principles, and the safety of reliance upon the honor and patriotism of our countrymen when impending danger arouses them to activity.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland's letter was received with applause.

LONG TALK BY EX-GOV. CAMPBELL.

The Monroe Doctrine, He Says, Is Still a Living Force.

In opening his long talk, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio did not fail to make a hit upon the municipal administration of this city, and the Tammany audience was of course delighted with it.

Ex-Gov. Campbell was not only introduced by the Grand Sachem as the possible next Governor of Ohio, but Congressman Pendleton of West Virginia took occasion in his speech to nominate Mr. Campbell for President, which was applauded by the audience.

The ex-Governor spoke distinctly, and said:

There can be no theme more appropriate to this day, nor more in harmony with the reviving spirit of Americanism, than the Monroe doctrine—that time-honored enunciation of New World policy which, with the approval of Jefferson and Madison, was promulgated by James Monroe, and which, for more than seventy years, has been interwoven into our political history.

By way of preface, let us recall an inspiring scene witnessed in this city ninety-two years ago to-day. On the 2d of July, 1803, a seagoing vessel reached our shores with the sterling but welcome news that in the preceding April, through the sagacity and foresight of our first Democratic President, the Government of France had ceded to the United States of America a territory larger in area than that which was then covered by our entire country, and which extended from our southern boundary to the Gulf, gave us sole control of the Mississippi, and carried our flag to the Pacific.

It was indeed an occasion for patriotic rejoicings, and so thought some of the people in this little City of New-York, for two days later, with this glorious news yet ringing in their ears, the Sachems and braves of the Society of Tammany sat down to a banquet in honor of the twenty-seventh anniversary of American independence. It is easy to imagine the fervor which thrilled their hearts as they greeted the toast, proposed there for the first time, to the "Territory of Louisiana." Tammany promptly and emphatically ratified our first and greatest annexation. Let it be hoped that in due time she may ratify many others equally as peacefully and honorably acquired.

The purchase of the Louisiana territory was the first result which naturally followed from the action taken by Washington when he laid down the doctrine, always thereafter adhered to, that this country would not intermeddle in the political affairs of the Old World. With the total abnegation of any intent to seek for territory or power in the Eastern Hemisphere there must follow, as of course, first, the right to extend our lines upon this side of the Atlantic whenever suitable opportunity might arise, and, second, the determination forever to restrict all non-American nations to such territory upon this continent as they already possessed.

President Monroe's Declaration.

This second step in our foreign policy was made necessary in 1823, when Spain demanded of her associates in the so-called Holy Alliance that they should aid her to reconquer her former provinces in America, which had then become independent States. President Monroe thereupon issued the famous message which officially committed the United States to the doctrine that any attempt by a foreign power to obtain further foothold in the Western Hemisphere would be treated by us as an act of hostility. The proposition was stated thus:

We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies of any European power we have not and shall not interfere. But with the Governments that have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

This policy was not then opposed or even criticised by a certain great European power which to-day seems bent upon forcing us either aggressively to reaffirm it or supinely to abandon it. At that time a leading statesman of that same great nation—Mr. Brougham—said in Parliament, amid unstinted applause, that "no event has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the free men of Europe."

We have continued ever since to maintain this doctrine. It is true that upon one occasion, about 1853, William H. Seward said that "as a practical question the Monroe doctrine has ceased to be. It is obsolete because upon this continent we are sovereign." He hastily and erroneously characterized it as a relic of past diplomacy, and a doctrine not necessary further to promulgate, because we had grown to be so powerful that all danger of foreign encroachment in America had ceased—that nobody would thereafter dare to question our supremacy upon this continent.

Within ten years Mr. Seward had a rude awakening. While this country was in the deadly embrace of civil war and Europe believed us to be incapable forcibly to execute such purposes as we might have under the Monroe doctrine, a French army invaded our nearest neighbor upon the South, and a brother of the Austrian Emperor was seated upon an American throne. Shortly afterward, however, when peace had released our armies, and both Federal and Confederate veterans were clamoring for the privilege of marching into Mexico shoulder to shoulder in defense of the ancient doctrine of a common fatherhood, it became Mr. Seward's official duty, as Secretary of State, to notify the Emperor of France that the Monroe doctrine was a living reality, and that, unless he withdrew his intruding battalions, we would cross the Rio Grande and accelerate their departure with the bayonet. The warning was heeded. The Monroe doctrine was vindicated, and re-established more firmly than before.

The Venezuela Question.

Another infraction of the Monroe doctrine now confronts us. It is, perhaps, less aggravated than the instance just cited, because it has been accomplished peaceably; yet is it all the more dangerous because done insidiously, artfully, and through a misplaced dependence upon our presumed indifference and neglect. To-day the Queen of England claims ownership and exercises jurisdiction over American soil greater in area than the State of Ohio, every foot of which belongs to the Republic of Venezuela. Prior to 1841 the ancient boundary between Venezuela and the British possessions in South America was the Essequibo River. In that year the English court at Demerara officially acknowledged the jurisdiction of Venezuela at a point just west of that river. During the year, however, one Schomburgk, an English traveler, explored lands far west of the Essequibo and claimed them for Great Britain. Venezuela promptly protested, and Lord Aberdeen at once disclaimed responsibility for Schomburgk, and repudiated his line.

Regarding the Schomburgk line, which is far within the limits now held by Great Britain, the following admission has recently been made by a well-informed English statesman, William Randal Cremer, a member of Parliament, who wrote to The Bedford Observer that "in the course of this expedition Schomburgk laid down a line of posts and cairns which Lord Rosebery's Government now appears to regard as the very minimum of British claims in those latitudes, although Lord Aberdeen seems to have acquiesced in the protest made by Venezuela at the time, and ordered the removal of the posts." And again he says: "It is only just to remember that for fifty years Venezuela has been protesting against what she regarded as British encroachments, and that, to begin with, the reasonableness of her complaint seems to have been recognized, even in regard to what is now represented as the indisputable minimum of British possession."

Soon after the Schomburgk fiasco, Lord Aberdeen, as settlement of any possible doubt that might exist about the boundary, proposed the Morocco River, a small stream near the Essequibo, but this was not satisfactory to Venezuela. In 1876, however, Venezuela agreed to accept Lord Aberdeen's former proposition, but Lord Granville, then in office, true to the traditional and instinctive British greed for land, refused the offer, and demanded a larger slice of Venezuelan soil. In 1887 Great Britain again advanced her line, and, without even color of title, took possession of the rich Yuruari mining district. In 1890 Lord Salisbury set up further claims to Venezuelan territory which had never been in dispute.

In the meantime England had seized the main mouth of the Orinoco, a great stream with over 400 tributaries, and the principal artery of Venezuelan commerce. At the same time she had the effrontery to declare the City of Barima to be a British port, although it had always been held by Venezuela. This act was made ridiculous by the fact also that the British Minister to Venezuela, as far back as 1850, had petitioned the Venezuelan Government to build a lighthouse at Barima. In 1893 Lord Rosebery proposed to settle the boundary upon a line far west of that which he himself had proposed in 1886, and he added insult to injury by demanding free navigation of the Orinoco. Venezuela justly and indignantly rejected this insolent proposition, severed her diplomatic relations with England, and to-day stands ready to submit her rights to arbitration, or to fight for them before the nations of the earth. Such, in brief, is the pitiful story of British rapacity against one of our South American neighbors.

Protests by the United States.

The question, so far as we are concerned, is whether Great Britain has willfully trespassed upon this continent, thereby defying us to enforce the Monroe doctrine. What does the record show that we have done to try and bring about an amicable settlement between these nations, and to peacefully preserve our self-respect? Early in 1888 the conduct of Great Britain toward Venezuela had become so flagrantly violative of the Monroe doctrine that we were forced to take notice of it, and Secretary Bayard wrote Minister Phelps that "the claim now stated to have been put forth by the authorities of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude, and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite. At no time heretofore does it appear that the district, of which Gaucipati is the centre, has been claimed as British territory or that such jurisdiction has ever been asserted over its inhabitants. * * * If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern."

No attention was paid to the protest of Minister Phelps based upon the letter referred to, nor were his suggestions in regard to arbitration heeded. This very grave and menacing question finally reached Congress, and, at the last session, a resolution was passed requesting Great Britain to submit her alleged claims to arbitration. Secretary Gresham wrote to Minister Bayard as follows:

I cannot believe that her Majesty's Government will maintain that the validity of its claims to territory long in dispute between the two countries shall be conceded as a condition precedent to the arbitration of the question whether Venezuela is entitled to other territory which until a very recent period had never been in doubt. Our interest in the question has repeatedly been shown by our friendly efforts to further a settlement alike honorable to both countries, and the President is pleased to know that Venezuela will soon renew her efforts to bring about such an adjustment. It is not doubted that you will discreetly exert your influence in favor of some plan of honorable settelment.

Upon this letter Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made some comments of a semi-sneering character, wholly ignoring the real grievances referred to in Secretary Gresham's letter.

This dangerous subject rests here until England again swoops upon Venezuela or until we shall warn the British to leave Venezuela as peremptorily as we warned the French out of Mexico thirty years ago. We have for the last time consistent with our dignity requested Great Britain to arbitrate her pretended claims to Venezuelan soil. This she has continually refused to do, knowing that there is neither honor nor justice in her repeated aggressions. The time, therefore, has come for us either quietly to submit to that which the Monroe doctrine declares to be an act of hostility or to publicly show to the world that a Nation of 75,000,000—the freest and proudest on earth—is yet able to maintain those principles upon which it was nurtured in its infancy. Let it be understood, once for all, that the Monroe doctrine will never be abandoned.

Eyes Turned Toward Other Lands.

There are other American States besides Venezuela toward which every patriotic eye is turned, and for whose people every patriotic heart is yearning. Our relations toward Hawaii, Nicaragua, and Cuba may be a subject now with which statesmanship and diplomacy must deal. A due regard for international law may demand of us in those cases present official neutrality, but there is no law to prevent us from indulging our natural sympathy for every movement that tends toward human freedom, nor while demanding, and if necessary enforcing, justice to Venezuela, also praying for stability to Hawaii, recompense to Nicaragua, and success to the patriots in Cuba. Neither is power lodged anywhere to darken our joyful anticipation of that happy day when in peace and in honor the flag of our country shall follow its "manifest destiny," no matter whereso-ever it may lead.

The Monroe doctrine, it has been asserted abroad, is not an accepted principle of international law. To this can be made the pertinent retort that neither is the doctrine, acquiesced in by all Europe, and known as the "balance of power," an accepted principle in international law; yet if any nation on earth should attempt to seize a foot of European soil not its own, such an act would be tantamount to a declaration of war against every great power of Europe. Such is the strength of the doctrine called the "balance of power." So let it be equally well known and understood that any attempt on the dismemberment of a foot of American soil will be treated as a declaration of war against the United States. Such is the Monroe doctrine, and this doctrine is fully as just, as well founded, and as capable of defense as the other.

It has become somewhat fashionable of late with a few citizens of unawakened patriotism to carp at those who believe that this country, as the originator and avowed champion of the Monroe doctrine, is the natural protector of weaker American States. He who takes high ground in favor of forcibly asserting this ancient principle, which Jefferson declared to be the most momentous since Independence, is jeered at by hasty newspaper writers and facetiously dubbed a "jingo," which is intended as a term of ridicule and disparagement. It is to be hoped, however, that those to whom this name is applied may live to see it no longer an epithet of attempted opprobrium, but a term of honor and respect; for, if to adhere to the Monroe doctrine, or to any other doctrine which seeks to uphold the power and dignity of the United States of America, whether in peace or in war, makes one a jingo, then is every man such who loves his country, her institutions, her people, and her flag.

HISTORY OF TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Ex-Gov. Waller Says Its Members Should Be Proud of It.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, who followed ex-Gov. Campbell, got a great reception when he was introduced to make the second long talk.

The ex-Governor needs a wide platform upon which to make a speech. He likes to walk several strides after each sentence. The space allotted for walking purposes on the Tammany platform yesterday was rather limited, but the ex-Governor, who used to swing conventions in Connecticut as he willed, made the most of it.

When he said that this city was being governed like a small Ohio town, the audience went wild.

The ex-Governor said:

I appreciate the honor your ancient society and order has done me in asking me to participate with you in this day's celebration.

But, to correct an announcement you may have seen in the papers, I beg to assure you that in the presence of so many distinguished speakers, every one of whom we are all anxious to hear, that you need neither expect nor fear, in the language of the Wigwam, "a Long Talk from me," I shall "fire and fall back" in a very few minutes.

There is, I know, no impropriety upon such an occasion in mixing partizanship with patriotism, as love of country and love of party should go hand in hand, as in a country governed by party, as ours is, faithfulness to the one is not inconsistent with devotion to the other.

Tammany's Origin and History.

But on this one hundred and sixth anniversary day of your society I am not going to talk about politics. I am going to talk about Tammany. And, as there is no better way to incite the patriotism of the present than to recall the patriotism of the past, I am going to talk of your origin and history.

The Society of the Cincinnati and the Tammany Society, both of which still exist, and both of which still maintain their original distinctive and somewhat opposite characteristics, were contemporaneous organizations, and were both the outgrowths of the war for independence. One society was named after a classical hero, the other after a brave Indian chief; one society was exclusive, the other was popular. The Cincinnati represented the distinguished officers; Tammany represented the common soldiers of the Revolution. The Society of the Cincinnati recognized in its charter the right of the eldest son to inherit the badge and titles of his heroic ancestor, but Tammany refused to recognize the right of an American citizen to any badges or titles of honor that he did not by his own meritorious actions achieve.

I recall the distinctions between these honored organizations, not to be disrespectful toward the one or fulsome toward the other, but because I want to impress the significant truth of history that you that Tammany was created by the people and for the people, and at a time, too, when the inexorable lines between the aristocracy and the people were drawn closer than they are now, or, thank God! ever can be in the future.

Illustrious Names on Its Rolls.

I should not be content unless I reminded you of another historical fact—that, while the sponsor of Tammany, as the chronicles tell us, was a brave and pious Indian who lived a hundred years, the founder of Tammany was William Mooney, who, as history describes him, was an ardent Irish-American "Liberty-boy."

The history of its origin is not the only history your society may be proud of. It has many a name honored in the annals of the country on its roll of membership, and it will, if Democracy survives Mugwumpery and Populism, continue in the future to enroll many more.

Written on its rolls among the great men of the past you will find the names of Clinton, Chancellor Livingston, John A. Dix, John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, and that canonized saint of true Democracy Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.

Tammany, it is true, has had in its eventful career its ups and downs, its rights and wrongs, its good leadership, its triumphs, and its failures.

But such vicissitudes are common to the history of all human institutions. You cannot call an exception. But neither the career of a man nor of an organization can be rightly judged by its incidents and episodes. A righteous judgment involves a review of the record from the beginning to the end. If this be true, then tell me where is there a great political organization that has lived more than a century, that has fought as many fights and won as many victories for home rule, liberal laws, and sound democracy that is in better condition for another fight than old Tammany is to-day?

I have not forgotten the record of the last election, but thoughtful men know that political reverses, like other misfortunes, are often blessings in disguise, for such reverses often strengthen, rather than weaken, the subjects they afflict, and political observers know that Tammany is like the fabled athlete who never touched the ground without regaining his vigor. And it is more heroic than the "old guard" that dies but never surrenders, for Tammany does neither.

It is charged against Tammany that for years it has wielded in the party councils of the Nation the power of a giant, and that it has for the same period dominated the Municipal Government of the Imperial City; and the charges, Sir, are true; but these charges are, when rightly considered, the very badges of its distinction and honor.

This society, as I have said, was born in the infancy of the Republic, and it has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and there has never been since the beginning an occasion when the Republic, in peace or in war, needed a sacrifice, an orator or a soldier that one of the sons of old Tammany was not found at the front.

If the Democracy that has ruled the country for the better part of its history is entitled to any glory for the part it has taken, Tammany can be, and will be, content with its part and lot in that record.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is a proverb of Scripture, and, judged by this proverb, let us see what much-abused Tammany has done for New-York.

In the whole of your municipal history this organization, excepting for brief intervals, has ruled you for better or for worse, and with what results?

Is there on the face of the globe, on this consecrated day in our National history, a city of such marvelous growth in men and in wealth, a city of better credit in the world's financial exchequer, a city where persons and property are safer, a city where, considering the march of municipal improvements, the taxation per capita and per dollar is less; a city of more liberal thought, of greater hospitality, or of wider charities; a better city to be born in, to live in, and to die in than this Tammany-ridden city, the metropolis of this country, and the clearing house of the world?

Let me say in conclusion that I have listened with interest and with satisfaction to the Americanism of our friend, the orator who preceded me, and I subscribe to it all.

If the sound doctrines he so eloquently enunciated are what they call "jingoism," then I am a "jingo," for I believe with him that while this Nation should not encroach upon the area or the rights of another, it should be ever watchful and vigilant in protecting its own.

"If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," was the famous order of Gen. Dix, once a Sachem of your order.

"Shoot the man on the spot with bullets or with ballots who fails to raise our ensign when and where it ought to be flying," is the command of the people of our country of to-day.

I listened with the heartiest approval to what has been said, and read here about the tariff, the finances and currency of the country, but I do not propose to add a word to the discussion of any one of these topics, as I am content in the belief that the country now needs only sound Democracy and quiet to insure it more respect abroad and more prosperity at home.

VIEWS OF SENATOR HILL.

Letters from ex-Gov. Flower, F. R. Coudert, and Others.

After President Cleveland's letter Secretary McGoldrick read one from Senator David B. Hill. It was as follows:

Wolfert's Roost,
Rensselaer Boulevard,
Albany, July 1, 1895.

Dear Sir: I regret that I shall be unable to participate with you in your celebration on the 4th inst.

You have, however, my best wishes that the occasion may be one of the most useful of all your time-honored demonstrations. The present is indeed a fitting time for the revival of Revolutionary memories and the renewal of patriotic pledges for the promotion of the best interests of our common country.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the spirit of paternalism and Socialism is unfortunately abroad in the land, demanding among other things a more liberal construction of the Federal Constitution than our fathers were ever willing to sanction; insisting upon odious schemes of taxation foreign to the genius of our free institutions; proposing to ignore or belittle the reserved rights of the States; seeking an extension of the functions or jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary by the gradual and insidious absorption or exercise of powers heretofore not invoked, violative of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution; persistently insisting upon special legislation for the benefit of private interests and cliques, rather than for the general welfare and the public purposes; clamoring for a fiat or depreciated currency in the place of the coined money of the Constitution; urging the assumption on the part of the State of the actual management of nearly all corporate interests of a semi-public character, rather than their reasonable control and regulation by law; and desiring to inflict upon us the enactment or arbitrary enforcement of unjust, vexatious, and Puritanical sumptuary laws, which needlessly interfere with the harmless habits and customs of large portions of our people.

In other directions there are indications of efforts to change the nature of our Government by transforming it from a simple Republic of States to a strong centralized Government, with vastly augmented powers; of endeavors to maintain an immense standing army and a powerful sea-going navy, not for purposes of defense, but in readiness for conquest, in furtherance of schemes for national aggrandizement or illegitimate uses of intimidation; of tendencies toward plutocracy and for the exclusion of the rule of the plain people, and of attempts to proscribe citizens from political preferment on account of their nationality, religion, occupation, or social status.

These are some of the evils or dangers which threaten the people, and which patriotism as well as good policy require should be stoutly and earnestly resisted.

In all your efforts in opposition to vicious tendencies and false sentiments, and for the promotion of right principles of government, patience, perseverance, courage, and confidence will eventually and surely insure success. I remain, most respectfully,

DAVID B. HILL.

Senator Hill's letter was cheered to the echo.

Ex-Gov. Flower Writes of Non-Partisanship.

The next letter was from ex-Gov. Flower. It was as follows:

39 Arsenal Street,
Watertown, N. Y., July 1, 1895.

Dear Sir: Absence from New-York will not permit my accepting your kind invitation to be present at the Independence Day anniversary exercises in Tammany Hall on Thursday next. While, as most persons understand, the Tammany Society is only incidentally connected with the political organization which bears the same name, and has maintained its individuality for charity and patriotism for the better part of a century, the Fourth of July celebrations which it plans each year take upon themselves a political aspect, and the statements which find expression on these occasions cannot always be described as non-partisan.

Fortunately, these celebrations bear witness to the truth of the principle that men can be both partisan and patriotic at the same time.

Since Tammany Society met to celebrate Independence Day a year ago, the principle of non-partisanship so called in municipal government has formed the chief issue in the municipal campaign in New-York, and its advocates triumphed because they were able to persuade the people that partisanship is inconsistent with good government. But the administration which came into power as the result of the campaign upon that issue has not succeeded in convincing the people of New-York that "non-partisanship" such as they have witnessed during the last six months is the thing most to be desired in city government. I am not disposed to withhold from Mayor Strong all the credit he deserves for many of his acts and his appointments, but as regards "non-partisanship" administration I think most citizens will agree that he has either mistaken the meaning of the platform upon which he was elected or that genuine non-partisanship in city government is not attainable.

For my part I have never believed that a public officer need be any less faithful to his trust because he is a partisan, and I do believe that healthy partisanship and party responsibility are potent helps to good government.

Wholesome enthusiasm for party springs from impulses akin to those which make men patriotic, and the right kind of partisanship is not far removed from the highest patriotism. The needs of the day is not less partisanship, but more honest and intelligent partisanship. Political organizations must strive first to serve the people—with that end in view nobody will criticise excessive zeal, and political organization, instead of being condemned as an enemy of good government, will be regarded as its most efficient agent.

Political disaster is sometimes useful in arousing parties to a realization of the truth, and I hope, as a Democrat, fond of my party, and believing in its great usefulness, that in Nation, State, and municipality this year will witness a revival of that sturdy partisanship, which will voice the cause of the people and put honest and capable Democrats forward to secure honest and intelligent government. I remain, your fellow-citizen,

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Ex-Gov. Flower's letter was apparently a popular one with the audience, for it came in for an unusual amount of commendation.

Mr. Coudert on Sound Money.

This was also true of the letter sent by Frederic R. Coudert. The letter came in the nature of a surprise to most of the audience, which received it with marks of respect. Mr. Coudert said:

New-York, July 2, 1895.

Dear Sir: I have your courteous invitation, dated the 3d ultimo, to attend the celebration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of American independence, at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July.

As I stated to Gen. Sickles, who was kind enough to convey the invitation personally, I have an engagement out of the city on that day, and will, therefore, not be able to join you in your patriotic manifestation. You do me the honor, however, to request that I shall give you any views of mine appropriate to the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of our country's independence.

I know of no subject upon which we ought to feel more earnest, both as Democrats and as citizens, than that of the currency. It stands out as the one great topic to which our people should devote their attention, and your society may do much to keep the Democratic Party united in the advocacy of an honest and uniform currency. There should be no uncertain note in the expression of Democratic opinion from all parts of the country when our brethren meet in patriotic spirit on that great day. No more fatal blow can be dealt at our national honor and therefore at our prosperity than such a debasement of our National money as would cut us off from free intercourse on equal terms with the rest of the world and subject our premises to the stain of a suspicion.

Sound money, real money, the best money, is the only money that our interest and honor can tolerate. "The hard or protest," said Thomas H. Benton, when he presented his check at the desk of the United States Bank. No inferior currency would satisfy him and none should satisfy us. Fiction and reality cannot be harnessed together and expected to do good work. The golden coin will not associate on equal terms with its poor relation, even though the latter may plead illustrious lineage, great service, and fine traditions. Gold has merit but no courage. Its capacity for flight and its ability to find a hiding place border on the marvelous. Whether the good sense of mankind may not for wise purposes adjust the relation of the two metals so that they may harmoniously answer the purposes of commerce is not the question for us to-day.

We have escaped a great danger, thanks to the wisdom and foresight of our Democratic President. But the safety of our country should not be left to depend upon any one man or any one body of men. Our tenure of prosperity will never be permanent except when it rests upon the patriotism of our whole people. It is within the bounds of possibility that in the future we may, at some decisive hour, not find a Democratic President in the White House. The danger has been once averted, let us see to it that it does not occur again. Every man, woman, and child now living and the generations unborn are vitally interested in this great subject. I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, F. R. COUDERT.

Secretary Herbert's Advice.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert also sent his regrets, saying:

The Democratic Party has been sorely tried during the past two years. It came into power at the beginning of a financial crisis, which was the logical outcome of many years of Republican legislation. For a time there was a disposition to hold us responsible for existing conditions, notwithstanding the fact that for thirty-two years the Democracy had never been for a single hour able to legislate at Washington. It is peculiarly unfortunate that when we did get into power we were not united, but in spite of factional differences among ourselves we have upheld the honor of the country at home and abroad; we have, by the repeal of the Sherman law and by stopping the outflow of gold, maintained the credit of the Government, which we found in great peril, and we have reformed the tariff laws.

Prosperity is returning, and voters are beginning to take that sober second thought which so invariably leads the American people to correct conclusions. If we would put the Democracy in power again in the coming Presidential election, we have only to forget our factional quarrels, come together for sound money as our fathers did in the days of Jackson, stand together against the robberies of a high tariff as we ourselves did in 1892, and continue to adhere to those vital principles that have made the Democracy a living force, whether in or out of power, since the days of Jefferson.

Mr. McAdoo Talks of the Future.

There were letters also from other prominent Democrats. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo was to have delivered one of the short talks, but in place of this he sent a letter, in which he said, among other things:

To conserve the best interests of our country it is at this time absolutely necessary that there shall be entire harmony and earnest union of all elements of the Democratic Party. It would be a menace to republican institutions to suffer this great organization to be crucified between cupidity and ignorance, or to plunge with suicidal fatuity from the rock of demonstrated principles into a wild sea of fantastic economic and fiscal vagaries.

Let us, therefore, with all moderation and tolerance, seek to mass the Democratic hosts for the coming battle on the safe and sure ground so well defined by our great leaders in the past. The great majority of the American people believe in our principles, and are anxious to continue the wise and firm administration of the general Government now so happily progressing under the leadership of Grover Cleveland. You must, under pleasant and reassuring auspices, come from out the storm and cloud of commercial depression and such general and individual suffering to a period of active and healthy revival and widespread prosperity, aided and stimulated to this happy result by the wise solutions at the hands of the President and his Cabinet of manifold difficult questions affecting our revenues and our currency.

Added to this there are hopeful omens all around the horizon that the Democratic people everywhere in our land are returning to and within the safe and sure lines at the out which is confusion and disaster, within which is union and success. With a broad charity which tolerates minor differences but sacrifices no principle, I am sure that in the great contest upon which we are entering your organization will bear a conspicuous and honorable part.

Ambassador Runyon's Letter.

Ambassador Theodore Runyon, representing the United States at Berlin, writes as follows:

Party and party organization are designed for and are useful and necessary means of expressing the political will of the people, of effectuating the purposes of statesmanship, and they are valuable only as they answer those ends. The work of vindicating our right to free institutions was done before our day, and it is the task of our time to do what we may to establish and perpetuate those institutions, not only for the benefit of our own people, but for the advantage of the whole world at large.

This is to be effected by the cultivation of the vital element of public virtue—that virtue which unhesitatingly puts country above party in any and every contingency, and not only seeks the public good at all times, but scorns to obtain, or even to accept, if by its aid the evil can be averted, a partisan advantage at the expense of the public interest—which seeks to lighten the burdens of the people, and in all things to promote their welfare—demands and insists upon fidelity and integrity in the public service, from the highest to the lowest official, and holds to strict account all, whatever their political affiliations, who are charged with the performance of public duty.

With our enormous material advantages, our magnificent National domain, the advantages of our situation, the character of our people, the great diffusion of intelligence among them, their love of knowledge, their patriotic devotion, and their pride in their country's advancement, and its high place among the nations, the work of adding to our greatness presents no difficulties, as the past has already demonstrated. And fortunately the perpetuation of our political institutions depends upon the people themselves, who, judging by the same standard already referred to, our history, are safe guardians of their own political rights and privileges.

Words from Other Leaders.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton said in his letter:

Political organizations will either perpetuate or destroy a republic. Their evils and their virtues are found not in the doctrines they preach so much as in the deeds they do. An enlightened and patriotic Democracy can make the Government of the United States endure forever. But an uneducated and selfish people cannot maintain a republic.

Congressman Isidor Straus said in his letter:

The significance of this important day to all citizens of our Republic has been made manifest by nobody so conspicuously as by your honorable society, and I trust that it may continue to occupy so commanding a position in this patriotic celebration for many years to come.

The sentiment of Gov. John Young Brown of Kentucky, as contained in his letter, was:

May our great Republic continue to live on through the coming centuries, in the fullness of its power, prosperity, and renown—its flag forever the symbol of liberty regulated by law, honored at home and respected throughout the world, and our policies guided by the Democratic Party, which is now, and has been from the birth of our Government, the champion of the Constitution and the unfaltering friend of human rights.

Gov. L. C. Hughes of Arizona said in his letter:

I would remind you that the seventy thousand people of the Territory of Arizona, comprising the sons and daughters from every State in the Union, have for years been appealing to the sisterhood of States to be clothed with the rights of a sovereign people of a sovereign State. We claim this as an act of simple justice and right. We have conquered this southwestern region from savagery to civilization. We have established law and order, anchored school houses and churches and social conditions, planted and cultivated every principle boasted by the proudest State in the Union.

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania said in his letter:

It is a cause for congratulation that the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of our country's independence finds the Government in control of the Democratic Party, a party that has always believed in man's capacity for self-government.

Accept my congratulations upon the efforts of the Tammany Society to promote the cause of such a party. May it long live to continue the good work.

Congressman W. U. Hensel of Pennsylvania wrote as follows:

I trust this celebration of your time-honored and historic society will be made the occasion for emphasizing the old and true Democratic doctrine that the Government has no right to a stamp with the sign of its money any dollar that has not full purchasing power at home and abroad.

Others who sent letters were United States Senators Murphy of New-York, Smith of New-Jersey, Harris of Tennessee, and Jones of Nevada; Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, W. M. Springer, ex-Postmaster General Bissell, Secretary of State Richard Olney, John De Witt Warner of this city, Michael D. Harter of Ohio, and Chairman W. F. Harrity of the Democratic National Committee, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

THE SHORT TALKS.

Speeches by T. A. Weadock of Michigan, J. T. Dunn, and Others.

The letters being disposed of, Grand Sachem Smyth introduced as the first of the Short Talkers ex-Congressman Thomas A. Weadock of Michigan. Mr. Weadock said, in part:

When honored with an invitation to attend at this time and participate in the one hundred and nineteenth celebration of our National holiday, it was not without some timidity that I accepted that invitation, for it might seem that Michigan is a long way from New-York City.

Yet the Democracy of the State of New-York, and the Tammany Democracy of the City of New-York are not strangers to us, and I knew that the place where I might find sound and earnest Democrats is in the Tammany Wigwam.

Tammany to-day represents to a certain extent to the people outside of the City of New-York the Democracy of the City of New-York. We also find to-day that those who are most vehement in their opposition to Tammany Hall are opposed to Democracy. To-day you are going through one of those trials and tribulations which often come to political organizations.

Dissatisfied Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans get together and resolve that they are the elect of the earth and argue that there must be a new set of politics into which none must enter but the elect. These movements are always evanescent. They have taught the people of the City of New-York that the only safe government is when the government is the choice of the majority of its people, and that result will be achieved in this city next November.

These people might be called the pharisees of politics.

Mr. Weadck—and then he told his audience that he, in common with the Democrats of the West had no doubt of the ultimate supremacy of Democratic principles.

Gen. Wheeler Avoids Politics.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama followed. He said:

It is a beautiful custom to celebrate together in honor of the anniversary of the birth of American liberty and American independence, to reflect upon the memory of our revered ancestors, and it is especially pleasing to join in this celebration in the halls of Tammany.

Gen. Wheeler then delivered a patriotic speech, in which he took especial care to avoid the political issues of the day.

Speech by John T. Dunn.

John T. Dunn, of New-Jersey, who was a member of the Fifty-third Congress, was also down for a "Short Talk." He spoke for fifty-five minutes, saying:

No nation, or combination of nations, will ever seek a quarrel with us while we maintain our position as a just, virtuous, and fearless people. The fear of the armed hosts of Europe, grinding out the lives and the liberty of their own people, will never be felt upon our shores. We have but one natural enemy, England—because of tradition, history, and interest, and should she ever attempt to disturb us singly, or with the aid of other powers, the day of Macaulay's "New-Zealander upon the ruins of London Bridge" would not be far distant.

So far as civil strife is concerned, the spirit of fratricidal war or danger from that source has been, let us trust, forever eliminated, and can never be revived, except under conditions of oppression, and that will be, if ever, because of a usurpation by our Government of powers not granted by the Constitution of our country. The usurpation of power, and that alone, is our greatest, indeed, our only danger.

It may seem, therefore, to the casual observer, that our Republic is as secure as an ocean girded rock, and beyond the pale of danger, but the student of history knows that it is, at this mo

ELIAS NOT A PROPHET

Rain Marked the Fourth Mr. Dunn Said Would Be Fair.

EXCURSIONS THE DAY'S BEST FEATURE

All Trains to the Beaches Crowded to Fullest Capacity—Even the Anarchists Had a Celebration.

The general opinion expressed yesterday by New-Yorkers who had laid plans for a day's outing on the strength of Weather Forecaster Elias Dunn's prediction of "fair weather with light variable winds" was not favorable to the man who presides in the eyrie on top of the Manhattan Life Building.

So confidant was Mr. Dunn that his schedule would go through that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning he told a reporter that "there was no sign of rain," and that the day was bound to pass off serenely. His intentions were, of course, all right.

A desultory sprinkling in the forenoon was not sufficient to dampen the ardor of the small boy and his fireworks, but the determined rain which came on about noon and continued without much abatement during the afternoon banished the youthful patriots from the streets and put a quietus upon the explosion of fireworks.

Down town the streets were almost deserted and so gloomy was the day that the few establishments that kept open were obliged to turn on the lights directly after noon.

The celebration of the day began early; in fact, it began at midnight, when, with the fizz and boom of cannon and rockets, the birth of Independence Day was announced by those who were out late to be up early. Then, too, the first excursion left the city at midnight for the Fishing Banks, on the steamer General J. B. Schuyler. The boat was crowded.

The frightful midnight din of the city was added to by myriads of steam whistles on tugs and steamboats along the river fronts and by the elevated railroad engines. From that time on to daylight there was a comparative lull, broken only by the occasional explosion of a firecracker or bomb set off by some unsteady but well-meaning patriot.

As the first streaks of dawn broke over the eastern horizon, Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., accompanied by the Centennial Guard, the Washington Light Infantry, the Independent Order of Foresters, a platoon of the Naval Reserves, and several detachments of Red Men, proceeded to the old Block House, at the north end of Central Park, and there hoisted the flag which was so ably defended on that very spot over 100 years ago. After the flag raising, the participants marched about the place, and later listened to an oration by ex-Judge J. J. Mackey on "The Glory of Our Flag."

Nearly 400 men and a few women and children turned out of their beds and made their way up the winding, rocky paths to the Block House and Fort Fisher to witness the exercises. The flag was hoisted at 4:35 by Capt. John G. Norman, who has done the same thing for many years. About the same time the Anderson Zouaves raised the Stars and Stripes over the battery, and as the flag was unfurled to the breeze, the bands played the National anthem and a big crowd joined in hearty cheers. Christopher R. Grant manned the halyards. He is the great-grandson of Sergt. John Van Arsdale, the soldier who, when the British had fastened their standard to the Battery flagstaff, greasing the pole so that they would not be humiliated by evacuating the city under the American flag, ascended the pole, with the aid of wooden cleats, tore down the British flag, and put up the American, just as the redcoats had pulled away from the shore for their ships. Comrade Charles Riker made a speech. The Society of 1812 was represented by four or five members.

The early morning was taken advantage of by thousands of pleasure seekers to leave town and to make away with the numerous explosions previously purchased. About 7 o'clock the small boy tumbled out of bed, and, looking about warily to see that Commissioner Roosevelt was not about, set off his first firecracker with fiendish glee, and kept on setting them off all morning. Owing to the increased vigilance of the police, many arrests were made, mostly of boys who were firing pistols.

There was a steady stream of excursionists leaving the city by boat and train until 11 o'clock. The Coney Island, Rockaway, Long Branch, and North Beach boats were crowded to the rails and almost all the means of exit were taxed to their utmost to accommodate the crowds. Above the Harlem the people were awakened early by the tooting of horns by the numerous clubs and associations en route to the suburbs for the purpose of picnicking. Devotees of the wheel swarmed to the country by thousands. Riverside Drive and the roads in the upper part of the city were fairly alive with wheelmen and wheelwomen. The Thespian Club, composed of actors and actresses, assembled at the Morton House and wheeled to Coney Island, and many clubs and organizations got away from the city all right, but their plans for the day were entirely frustrated by rain. The yacht races and regattas, the baseball, golf, cricket, and various athletic games, and horse races were in the main given up entirely or postponed.

The New-York Scottish Celtic Society left by boat at Thirteenth Street and the North River at 9:30 o'clock, amid the shrill music of bagpipes, for their annual meet at Pleasant Grove, on the Hudson.

The members of St. Paul's Temperance Guild left the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street at 10 o'clock for Cornwallon Grove, on the Sound.

The veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade had a parade through the streets of Harlem up to Morrisania Park, arriving there about noon. They had a picnic for the benefit of their relief fund.

The Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, went to Westchester, where they were entertained by Mrs. Dr. Clendenin, the daughter of Horace Greeley. Oak Island Beach, the "New Chautauqua," was opened with a speech by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

Johann Most and his 400 fellow-Anarchists, talked and drank at Manzel's Park, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., until they got as wet outside as they were inside, when they made their way back to the city.

Over in Prohibition Park John G. Woolley made an address in the morning, and the rest of the exercises were carried on under the pavilion.

Toward evening the wind veered around, the clouds shifted a bit, and the rain stopped.

Brooklyn, as such, did not celebrate the Fourth of July. In the City of Churches, however, the day was recognized in various ways.

The members of W. W. Stephenson Post, No. 669, G. A. R., fired a National salute from the hill at Fort Greene.

The Logan Club celebrated in its clubhouse in Sixth Avenue, when the Declaration of Independence was read.

One of the most attractive celebrations of the day was that in Decatur Street, between Ralph and Howard Avenues. It was called a "Block Celebration," from the fact that the residents in the block each paid a share of the expense.

The houses were decorated with flags and bunting and assorted colored Chinese lanterns. Thousands of people were attracted to the scene and enjoyed the fireworks and music.

CONEY ISLAND'S WORST FOURTH.

Ten Thousand Caught Where Hundreds of Thousands Were Expected.

Coney Island was a sorry spectacle yesterday. Not more than 10,000 people defied the rain and went there, and the saloon keepers, restaurant men, and fakirs who had anticipated ten times that number, were as gloomy as the skies. The island's attractions vanished under the downpour and left only an air of desolation.

The streets were sloughs of mud, with here and there a small pond to make travel almost impossible. Never before has Coney Island had such a Fourth of July.

Equally disagreeable was the weather at Manhattan Beach. A heavy ocean breeze blew the rain in on the verandas of both hotels. The crowd of visitors was the smallest ever at the beach during a holiday.

Hereafter it will be the proper thing at Coney Island to "shoot the chute" of the Paul Boynton Company. This is a sort of toboggan slide. Barges which will seat eight or ten persons glide swiftly down an inclined plane 350 feet long into a large basin of water. By the time the boat arrives at the bottom of the chute it has attained a great velocity.

After striking the water the boat ricochets a considerable distance along the surface, sometimes rising several feet in the air and throwing up a pretty spray. The passenger who makes the trip will undergo a novel and exciting experience without much danger. Under the conditions it is almost impossible for a barge to overturn.

Down the chute flows a pretty rippling stream of water. Descending in a barge, it needs little imagination to fancy that one is actually shooting rapids.

There were several robberies in West Brighton yesterday afternoon. John Snyder of 253 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street told the police that he had been induced by a chance acquaintance to go to John Stack's saloon, and while there his gold watch, valued at $200, was stolen.

The Sea Beach Railroad Company gave a dinner to its 102 employes in the Sea Beach Palace Hotel in the afternoon.

FIRES SET BY FIRECRACKERS.

In One $1,000 Was Lost—The Usual Number of Awnings Burned.

Firecrackers were the cause, yesterday, of fires in New-York and Brooklyn too numerous to be told by anybody but the firemen, who found no time to sleep. A few of the fires, however, are worth telling about.

A fire on the top floor of the three-story dwelling 65 Bank Street, occupied by B. Gray, did $1,000 damage.

The one-story frame stable of John Rinki, at 546 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, caught fire at 9:15 in the morning. Three hundred dollars' damage was done. The flames extended to Enoch Harris's stable, next door, which was damaged $100.

Firecrackers set fire to the four-story frame tenement, 112 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and caused a damage of $500. The property is owned by Mrs. Well of Harrison Avenue.

The awning of John H. Mullin's furniture store, 84 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning. A firecracker was the cause, and the damage is $30.

A firecracker set fire to the three-story house at 335 Bedford Avenue yesterday morning, causing a damage of $10.

A firecracker set fire to the basement of the three-story brick house at 456 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The furniture was damaged $75 and the building $100.

Fire, caused by a firecracker, in the rear cellar of the five-story brick house at 56 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, caused a damage of $25.

Firecrackers set fire to 53 Hull Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and caused a damage of $100.

Awning fires were almost numberless.

YONKERS HAS A PARADE.

Grand Army Veterans and Civic Societies Have a Fine Celebration.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 4.—Westchester County intended to have several grand celebrations in honor of the Fourth, but many of them were postponed for a year, because of the wet weather. Yonkers and Rye held theirs in the morning, and escaped the downpour of the later hours.

Yonkers turned out a good-sized parade, in which were a number of floats. The Grand Army and all the civic societies were in line. After passing through the streets of the city, the parade disbanded at the square, and the German singing societies sang several National airs. The celebration ended with the singing of "America" by the entire gathering.

Rye ushered in the day by firing a national salute at midnight. All the church bells were rung. Sunrise was similarly greeted. The village was lavish in the display of bunting, and cannon crackers made the early morning hours noisy enough to suit any one. At 9 o'clock there was a parade. The Grand Army post, the school children, each carrying an American flag; the cadets, and the Fire Department were in line. At the conclusion of the parade the crowd gathered in the open-air skating rink, and exercises were held.

The Rev. George W. Knox made the invocation, after which the entire assemblage united in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Supervisor Charles Sackett read the Declaration of Independence. William H. McElroy of New-York delivered the oration. The Rev. Charles E. Brugler invoked benediction.

THE FOURTH AT WEST POINT

Celebration of Independence Day by the Military Cadets.

WEST POINT, July 4.—The National holiday was celebrated at the Military Academy in a manner worthy of the occasion. At 10:30 o'clock the assembly call sounded, and the cadets gathered on the parade grounds in front of camp. Since the lightning smote the flagstaff on Trophy Point, Old Glory has waved from a new temporary pole between the visitors' and guards' tents. It was raised early this morning, and floated proudly as the corps marched over to the library.

A tent had been erected, but the wind was so strong that it had to be removed, or it would have been blown to pieces. The upper classes wore full-dress uniforms, with white trousers and gloves. The plebes wore a gray undress uniform. Seats had been provided beneath the old elms where the graduation exercises are held. Upon a small boxlike platform, tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, sat the Chairman, Cadet Haydon Y. Grubbs; Chaplain Allen, Cadet J. M. Hinkley, Jr., and Cadet George H. Shelton, who delivered the oration.

After Chaplain Allen had opened the exercises with prayer, Cadet Hinkley, in a clear, well-modulated voice, read the Declaration of Independence. His reading was very effective, and the audience applauded at the end. Cadet Shelton then began his oration, which was, in both composition and delivery, a masterpiece.

At high noon a national salute was fired by a detachment of cadets in the artillery park. In the afternoon rain began to fall and the cadets kept to their tents.

THE NATIONAL DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

A Six Hours' Contest in the Inter-State Military Drill.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The inter-State military drill was continued to-day with cool and pleasant weather. The exercises began with the firing of a national salute at 6 A. M. Early in the morning Miss Pierce, a local elocutionist, read the Declaration of Independence and received hearty cheers from the citizen soldiers and the large number of spectators.

The artillery contest began at 9:30 o'clock and continued until 3:30 P. M. It was interspersed with exhibition drills and music by the military bands. The contest is for prizes aggregating $8,000, and was participated in by Battery A, N. G. M., St. Louis; Rockville Light Artillery, Rockville, Ind.; Dallas Artillery Company, Dallas, Texas; Indiana Light Artillery, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, New-Orleans.

There was the usual number of picnics, ball games, aquatic events, and excursions to the country. The society event of the day, however, was the sham battle at the fair grounds by the military companies participating in the inter-State drill. It is estimated that fully twenty thousand persons were present.

BISHOP NEWMAN ON CATHOLICS.

Fourth of July Oration Before the Methodists at Round Lake.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 4.—At the Methodist Fourth of July celebration here this afternoon Bishop J. P. Newman delivered an oration on "America for Americans." His speech was a "protest against Catholic efforts at domination in regard to school moneys."

He said, among other things, that one of the greatest evils threatening the Republic to-day was the Irish and Italian element at the head of affairs in the Romish Church. There was one branch of the Catholic Church that he would watch as he would a thief, and that was the Jesuits. He called upon all Protestants to swear that they would never consent to the appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. The foreigner, he said, must learn that all Americans hold their rights as inherent in themselves—not as the gift of Pope or potentate.

The Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Independence Day was not celebrated here to-day in an elaborate manner. Exercises at the Washington Monument in the morning marked the main observance of the occasion. The Washington contingent of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution and the Washington Light Infantry marched to the monument, headed by the United States Marine Band, and engaged in a patriotic programme of music and oratory. Henry Wilson Post, G. A. R., held a celebration at the National Soldiers' Home, and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association heard the Declaration of Independence read.

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This great cleaner accomplishes what no amount of common soap, or inferior washing powder, will do. With it a woman can wash the dishes, scrub the floors, and clean anything cleanable in half the time she can do it by any other method. Try it and be convinced.

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Philadelphia's Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Philadelphia observed the National birthday to-day with great ardor. The municipality took the celebration in hand and contributed money for athletic games, a regatta, swimming races, a sham battle by the First Brigade, a balloon ascension, and a display of fireworks. Some of the programme was a success, and some of it was not. The sham battle, the regatta, the swimming races, and part of the athletic sports came off, but when the time came the balloon refused to soar, and the driving rainstorm put a damper on the fireworks display to-night and caused its postponement.

Woman's Day at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 4.—Independence Day is celebrated here by being made woman's day as well. The political equalityites came from all parts of the country, and their color—yellow—has predominated everywhere. The speaker of the day was the Rev. Charles C. Albertson of Jamestown, who is considered one of the most brilliant young preachers in Methodism. He is the one who has recently accepted a call to the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo. His theme was "The New Woman."

A Dreary Day in Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 4.—At the State Camp Grounds this morning rain began falling before the noonday ceremonies, and kept up all day, making a dreary afternoon for visitors. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was no evening parade.

The officer of the day was Capt. M. J. Colligan of Company F; officers of the guard, First Lieut. David Terry of the Fourteenth Separate Company, and Second Lieut. F. J. Monaghan of Company G.

Big Celebration in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here as it had not been celebrated before in many years. The day opened with a grand parade, and the dedication of the new liberty pole on the Terrace. Fully 50,000 persons were gathered along the line of march and in the vicinity of the pole, and the procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city.

Murderer Sheehan's Flag.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 4.—A small American flag that waved from a window of the county jail to-day attracted much attention. It was displayed by Patrick Sheehan, who is to be hanged Aug. 8 for the murder of Dietrick H. Garbs, at Bayonne.

Celebrations in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—Nebraska saw to-day the greatest celebration of the Fourth in its history. Almost every village celebrated in some way. This was largely on account of the fine crop prospects. Omaha had no public celebration, but the crowds thronged Courtland Beach, the ball grounds, and the parks. At Beatrice, Senator Thurston made the principal address.

CELEBRATION AT KAATERSKILL

A Number of Concerts in Honor of the Nation's Natal Day—A Well Attended Dance in the Evening.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here by giving several musical concerts during the day, and to-night a select dancing party was given in the hotel parlors. Fires burned in the hotel grates all day, making the gloomy day more cheerful.

The park and drives have been extensively repaired for this season, and much money has been expended in beautifying the hotel grounds. The Hotel Kaaterskill itself has also been extensively improved under the management of W. H. Parke. Thousands of yards of new carpets cover the floors, new closets and bathrooms have been put in, and much new furniture added. A new feature has been added to the bakery of the hotel in the way of a fancy confectionery shop, where fancy candies for the tables are made. Several hundred guests are already registered on the hotel book, among the most prominent being:

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Maton and family, Miss Bodstein, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Richards, Jesse B. Hellers, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. Simonson, A. Loeb and family, Mrs. E. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Veith, Mrs. E. L. Meyers and family, Hugo L. Veith and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Meyer, Mrs. A. R. Altmayer, Miss Rena Hatfield, Albert J. Elias and family, Leon Hirsch, N. Ottinger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenthal and family, Mrs. B. Frankenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Somm, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Somm, D. L. Beyer, Mrs. R. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. De Forest Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Newell, all of New-York.

Gustave Loeser and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Bamberger and daughter, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abraham and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. May, Brooklyn; W. A. Conrad and wife, Kallspell, Mont.; A. H. Nothermal, Reading, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goldstein and Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Salvester, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Morse, Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Mills, Amherst, Mass.; Abram Garfield, Mentor, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Townes and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilbeck, Chicago; Miss V. L. Waterbury, Westchester, N. Y.; Miss C. M. Dumbell, Staten Island; J. T. Blyer and Miss Jennie Blyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Ferguson, Reading, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hale, San Francisco, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. H. Duke, North Carolina, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Jewitt, Albany.

BURGLARS FLEE FROM JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

the barred door at the end of the corridor, Russell and Allen slipped on their soft hats.

No keeper went down stairs with the three desperate prisoners, but the keeper at the corridor pressed a button that rang an alarm bell in the Warden's office. This was the signal that the prisoners were coming down for their airing. Down stairs were Keepers Schneer and Schoen. Head Keeper McCabe was due at 8 o'clock, but was late, and had not arrived. Schoen had just gone on duty for the day watch, and Schneer was about to go off duty.

Keeper Schneer is very stout. He has a large, good-natured face, with a large, full nose, mild eyes, and a general expression of benevolence and curiosity. Keeper Schoen is not so stout, but he has the same aspect of benignity.

A Surprise for the Confiding Keepers.

Allen, Russell, and Killoran walked down the narrow spiral iron stairs to the ground floor. It does not appear definitely just where Keepers Schneer and Schoen were when the three Post Office burglars reached the foot of the stairs. Just at the foot of the stairs is a little retiring room. According to Schoen, he was in this little room, reading a newspaper. The door into the courtyard was six feet from the foot of the stairs, and Schoen could watch the men as they turned to go into the courtyard. In his peaceful way, Schoen, who is middle-aged and was formerly a clothing cutter, fondly imagined that the three desperate prisoners would pass into the courtyard. But they didn't.

Instead, they ran toward the gentle Mr. Schneer, pointing, or pretending to point, pistols at him. Schneer was a plumber before he became a jail keeper, and, with rare forethought and discretion, as befitted a man of his training and disposition, he had put his pistol in his desk. Here, then, were these two defenseless but valorous keepers, the ex-clothing cutter and the ex-plumber, in the presence of three desperate Post Office burglars, whom they had been warned to believe would kill on sight.

It was a terrible situation for the unarmed keepers. Before they fully realized what had happened, Killoran had grabbed the keys from Schneer. The rest was simple. Killoran, with the big brass key of the front door—a key weighing two pounds and being ten inches long—broke the glass out of the upper part of the door leading into the main office, the windows of which open on Ludlow Street. This is a comic jail door. The only thing that secures it is a small dead latch, with the knob on the side of the main office. After he broke the glass, Killoran reached his aram through and turned the knob. Allen and Russell meanwhile twirled their fists or made grimaces, or pointed pistols, whichever it may be, as any one was enough, for the terrified unarmed keepers. Through the office door opened by Killoran the prisoners ran to the grated door leading into the outer office. Killoran unlocked this, and, as his comrades passed out, he locked in the keepers. Time was now precious.

Keeper Schneer and Schoen were in a frenzy of fear, and were hopping about, yelling "Police!" "Murder!" "Help!" at the top of their voices. The windows of the offices were open, and a little crowd was collecting in Ludlow Street, attracted by the cries and by the noise of the broken glass. It took but a second to put the ponderous brass key in the front door of the jail, and a second more to swing the door half open, and then Allen, Killoran, and Russell passed into the street.

Saw Them Walk Out Leisurely.

S. Simon, keeper of a saloon at 73 Ludlow Street, opposite the jail, was standing in his door when the three Post Office burglars ran out.

"I heard the racket," said Mr. Simon afterward to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I heard glass break, and I heard loud cries. I thought it was a fight in the jail. Through the open windows I saw a keeper standing still, as pale as a ghost. I saw three men go through the office to the outer office. Then the front door opened, part way, and three men came out. The one in advance was in his shirt sleeves, and I think he wore a straw hat. They came out of the jail leisurely, and, as if looking for some one, glanced up and down the street. Then they walked slowly along Ludlow Street, on the side of the jail, toward Broome Street, a distance, I should say, of forty to fifty feet. Then they began to run, shouting 'Stop thief!' and 'Police!' and 'There he goes!' I thought they were keepers looking for an escaped prisoner. That's what we all thought. The three fellows separated at Broome and Ludlow Streets, and that's the last I saw of them. A little crowd followed them, but it split up where they separated, and most of the people stopped at the corner."

Made More Racket than Firecrackers.

That is the way it all happened. It was as easy, as the saying goes, as rolling off a log.

Keepers Schneer and Schoen kept up an incessant din with their mouths, and some in the crowd thought they were being murdered. Warden Raabe, who, according to his own account, was awakened by the breaking of the glass and rushed into the jail as the burglars were going out the front door, was also doing a lot of shouting on his own account. There was so much racket in the jail that even the boys stopped setting off their firecrackers and collected in front of the prison.

In ten minutes Head Keeper McCabe sauntered along Ludlow Street. He was just in time to be too late. He saw the crowd, he saw the keepers through the windows, pale as ghosts, yelling like mad, and, last of all, he espied the open door of the jail. He went in, shut the door and locked it, and then he opened the door of the outer office and liberated the two keepers, who at once swelled out with their blood-curdling story of pistols, &c.

Stern Chase a Long One.

Roundsman Colton of the Eldridge Street Station was coming through Ludlow Street with Patrolman Sheehan as Head Keeper McCabe gave the alarm. Patrolmen Meehan, Busser, Kelly, and Schryver were all within call, and the chase was taken up, but without success. Warden Raabe hastened to report the escape at the Eldridge Street Station.

Russell had been seen to run through Broome Street into Orchard, and down Orchard Street to Rivington. Then over Rivington Street he hurried to Allen Street, where he ran up the stairs of the elevated station on the uptown side. As he disappeared up the stairway all trace of him was lost.

The other two prisoners ran east through Broome Street to Essex Street. Turning into the latter street they dashed into different houses on the east side of the street. As they turned the corner some of the crowd which gathered in front of the jail ran up to Policeman Schryver of the Eldridge Street Station, who was standing on the corner of Grand and Ludlow Streets, and told him that some men had escaped from the jail.

In and Out of Tenements.

He and another policeman saw a crowd running through Broome Street toward Essex. They followed. As they turned into Essex Street, still following the crowd, some one pointed out two houses on the east side of the street, a few doors below Broome, and told them that each of the fugitives had gone into one of the tenements. Scryber and Meehan each went into one of the houses and hastened to the roof. They met no one. They gained the roofs of the houses at the same time. The other roofs were deserted, and there was no sign of the fugitives. A woman who stood on the roof of a Norfolk Street tenement, which backs the tenement houses where the policemen were, beckoned to them that the men they were after had gone down one of the houses north of the ones they had entered.

The policemen hurried down to the street, where they learned that the men had scaled the fence in the back yard and gone to the roof of a Norfolk Street house. The policemen continued the chase. The fugitives ran down one of the Norfolk Street tenements and into the street. They were about three minutes ahead of the officers. When the latter got into the street the prisoners had vanished. The policemen were told that one of them had gone up Norfolk Street toward Delancey Street, and was there lost sight of.

The other prisoner doubled on his tracks. He retraced his steps, going over the exact ground he had passed in fleeing from the jail. He went back through Broome Street to Orchard Street. There an exciting incident occurred. A citizen tried to stop the fugitive. The latter is said to have had a revolver in his hand, and to have aimed it at the head of the man who tried to bar his way. The man jumped out of the way. It is not known by the meagre description given of this man whether he was Allen or Killoran. He then ran up Orchard Street to Delancey. No one pursued him.

While the policemen were pursuing the prisoners the children who were playing in the street saw them board a Delancey Street car going toward the East River. That was the last seen of them.

Then They Took Precautions.

After the escape of the prisoners from the Ludlow Street Jail, Warden Raabe sent a telegram to Sheriff Tamsen, who was at Elk Park, in the Catskills, informing him of what had occurred and asking for instructions.

Another telegram was sent to Under Sheriff Henry Sherman at his home, at 1,006 Trinity Avenue.

Under Sheriff Henry Sherman could not be found at his residence, 1,000 Trinity Avenue, last night. He was said that he left with his family for Bushes Glen House, Lake Carey, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, Wednesday morning, expecting to be away for two weeks.

Word of the burglars' escape was telegraphed him yesterday morning, but, owing to the distance of the hotel from the railroad there may probably be considerable delay in the delivery of the message.

The journey from Lake Carey to this city takes fifteen hours, and it is probable that Under Sheriff Sherman will not reach here before to-day.

Schneer has been a keeper in the Ludlow Street Jail for two years. Schoen was appointed a keeper at the beginning of the present year.

There are several curious things about the escape of Allen, Killoran, and Russell. The police at first discredited the jail story of the escape, and they said it must have occurred long before 8 A. M. The police also asked why some of the keepers did not go to one of the windows opening on Ludlow Street, and indicate in some way that the men going out were escaping prisoners. The police also asked why Keeper John Hartnagel, who was stationed up stairs, in charge of the cells of the Federal prisoners, did not go down and take part in the excitement. Hartnagel's excuse was he did not know what was happening and could not leave his post.

Hartnagel made fun of the keepers down stairs, after the thing was over. "I would stop a prisoner at risk of my life," he said.

WARDEN RAABE BLAMES HIMSELF

Said He Was Asleep or the Escape Would Not Have Occurred.

Warden Henry F. Raabe of Ludlow Street Jail held a consultation last evening with Deputy Sheriffs Henry P. Mulvaney and James Carrahar. As a result of this conference Keepers Schoen and Schneer were suspended pending the return of Sheriff Tamsen.

Warden Raabe said, after the conference, that he had received a telegram from Sheriff Tamsen in which it was stated that the Sheriff would arrive in this city early this morning.

The Warden refused to allow the telegram to be seen, and he would give no definite information as to Sheriff Tamsen's whereabouts. He said Sheriff Tamsen was in the Catskills, but that he did not know the exact location.

Warden Raabe blamed his nap for the occurrence.

"It was all because I lay down to take a nap," he said. "I gave the keys to the keeper. I had no idea such a thing would happen."

The Warden was asleep in his room, at the end of the corridor leading from the rear of the spiral stairs to the north end of the jail.

Keeper Schneer made the following statement to Warden Raabe:

"I had just entered, when I was confronted by the three prisoners, who quickly drew revolvers and covered Schoen and myself. They were all large men and looked very fierce. 'Hold up your hands or we'll blow your Dutch heads off!' shouted Russell, and then Allen approached and jerked the bunch of keys to the outer doors out of my fingers.

"I was badly scared as I gazed into the muzzle of those pistols, and I knew they meant business, but I shouted, 'Help!' 'Murder!' 'Police!' Allen then darted forward to the door leading from the hall where the hold-up took place, while the others kept me covered with their guns. A crowd of people who heard my cries were gathering quickly in Ludlow Street, and Allen cursed away as he fumbled with the lock, which he could not spring. He then smashed in the glass, and, reaching through, lifted the latch on the other side and passed into the office. There were then three heavily barred doors between him and the street.

"We kept shouting all the time, while the prisoners were trying to get out the big doors. Finally they got through the first, and, passing out, turned and locked it, leaving us prisoners inside. The last door they left open and the keys in the lock. There was a big crowd outside by this time, with Roundsman Colton and Detective Con Sheehan, and the whole body, headed by the officers, immediately gave chase as the escaped men started down Ludlow Street. At Broome Street they separated, one running through Allen Street."

Schneer and Schoen at first said only one of the prisoners was armed. Then the number of pistols increased. Their stories also differed as to their respective locations when the three prisoners came down stairs.

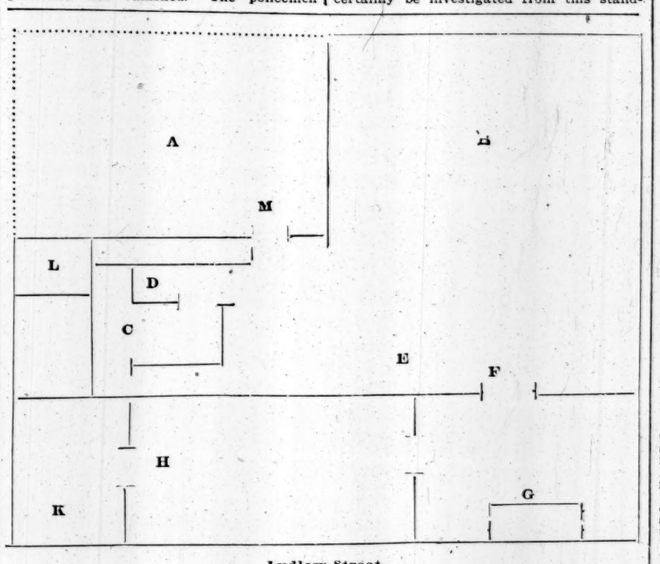
COLLUSION OF OFFICIALS CHARGED

Post Office Inspector Jacobs Says the Jail Keepers Aided in the Escape.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs, who has had charge of the case against the fugitive burglars, started out as soon as he learned of the escape. Men were detailed to Brooklyn, where it was said the prisoners had found refuge. Telegraphic communication was opened at once with Philadelphia and other near-by cities. Inspector Stopp, expressed himself very forcibly on the subject of the escape.

"There is not the slight doubt in my mind," he said, "that there was collusion between the burglars and some of the men in charge of Ludlow Street Jail. Prisoners are not usually permitted to carry revolvers behind the bars. That an exception should have been made in the case of these men, who are known to be among the most desperate and fearless criminals in the world, is more than suspicious.

"I am convinced that they had confederates inside the jail as well as out, and that these confederates were not among the prisoners. It is part and parcel of the same influence that enables the men to disguise themselves by shaving. The escape will certainly be investigated from this standpoint. If there are not some interesting developments I am much mistaken."



Ludlow Street.
Broome Street to the Left and Grand Street to the Right.
Diagram of Ludlow Street Jail.

A.—Courtyard.
B.—Cellroom.
C.—Stairway from upper corridors.
D.—Retiring room where Schoen was.
E.—Where Schneer was standing.
F.—Glass door with catch outside.
G.—Desk where the revolvers were.
H.—Door unlocked by Killoran and relocked after the prisoners had passed through.
K.—Outer door.
L.—Where Keeper Raabe was asleep.
M.—Door into courtyard.

In the United States Marshal's office there was no one with authority to speak about the escape. It was stated, however, that the Marshal was in no wise responsible. The United States Government, it was said, has a contract with the Sheriff under which all United States prisoners captured in this city, or held here for examination and trial, are kept in Ludlow Street Jail, the Federal authorities paying to the Sheriff a certain sum per day for each prisoner. The United States Marshal has charge of the prisoners while they are actually before the court, or while they are in transit to and from the jail. This responsibility ceases, it was declared, when the prisoners are delivered at the jail into the custody of the Warden. Then the Sheriff under the contract, becomes responsible for their safekeeping, so that Mr. Tamsen, the people in the Marshal's office declared, would have to answer to the United States courts for the prisoners.

Neither Mr. Tamsen nor any of his Deputies appeared in the Sheriff's office, and that place was tightly closed all day.

Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ashe and his assistants, Jacobs, Schopp, and Beavers, had a conference in the Federal Building at noon yesterday, and discussed the escape of Killoran, Allen, and Russell, and formulated plans for the recapture of the fugitives.

The Inspectors were detailed to different parts of the city to search for the jail breakers. Chief Ashe went out himself to join in the hunt. Acting Chief Bagg of the Secret Service and all his agents, who first arrested the Post Office thieves, are also actively engaged in endeavoring to run down the escaped men.

Chief Ashe's private secretary, who had gone to Sing Sing to celebrate the Fourth, returned to the city as soon as he heard of the escape of the three desperadoes, and went on duty, so as to help in locating the missing Federal prisoners. He notified the Government officials at Washington of the slight escape of the three men.

United States Commissioner Shields, who left the city Tuesday for a few days' vacation, returned last (Thursday) night, because the adjourned examination of Killoran, Allen, and Russell had been set for hearing before him to-day.

Commissioner Shields at the last examination cautioned the Deputy Marshal that special care should be taken for the safe keeping of the prisoners on account of their known desperate character. He was more than surprised to learn that the defendants could not be produced before him in court to-day.

United States Marshal John H. McCarthy was seen at the Sagamore Club, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, late last night. He said that he did not believe that the men had bought their way out. He thought it was a bona fide escape. He said that he had not made any investigation, but would make one to-day and report to Washington.

His first intimation of the escape was at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he received a telegram from the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, saying that his prisoners had escaped. He at once summoned his deputy, Bostwick, who called up two other men and put them on the case. These men met at Broome Street and the Bowery at once and then had a consultation with Chief Inspector Jacobs of the Post Office Department and started to work. Bostwick had charge of the prisoners when they were taken from jail to trial on several occasions. He consequently knows them well.

On one occasion Killoran tried to bribe Bostwick with $1,000 and offered $500 in addition for Allen. He said that he had plenty of money at his back, and would raise the $1,500 within two days. He proposed the idea of throwing red pepper in Bostwick's face. Bostwick informed McCarthy of this proposal, and McCarthy told the authorities of Ludlow Street Jail to be on their guard.

HEADQUARTERS MEN ACTIVE.

Were Early Informed of the Escape and Are Searching for the Jailbirds.

Detective Sergeant George McClusky, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, yesterday said:

"As soon as we received word of the escape we sent out a general alarm, which was as follows:

Just escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, three Post Office burglars. They are:

Joseph Killoran, fifty-six years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, slim build, about 170 pounds, black suit, russet shoes, black derby hat.

Charles Allen, forty, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout build, 190 pounds, black and gray hat, russet shoes.

Harry Russell, thirty-three, 5 feet 6 inches, stout, 170 pounds, red complexion, dark suit, russet shoes, black derby.

Allen's picture is 1,887 in Rogues' Gallery. They went toward East River.

"The escape of Killoran, Russell, and Allen," said Detective McClusky, "was a daring piece of work, but they are just the sort of men to carry out a job of that kind. All three are desperate characters. As to the circumstances attending their getting out of jail, I know nothing except what has been reported to this office. The police have no jurisdiction over Ludlow Street Jail. The persons confined there are under the charge of the county.

"The detectives of this office will exert themselves to recapture the men if possible. Nearly every officer attached to the bureau knows Killoran, Russell, and Allen, and they were apprised of the escape early to-day. I read the alarm at roll call, and we will do all we can to get them. Within a few minutes after word of the escape was sent here the news was telegraphed to every precinct in the city, and the police from the Battery up to Yonkers are on the lookout. A description of the three jailbreakers has been read to every policeman on the force.

"If they are not caught to-day, it may be some time before they are discovered. They are sharp men, and with the headway that they have obtained and their knowledge of the country and ability to disguise themselves, it may take longer to recapture them than it otherwise would.

"It was the boldest escape that has ever been made in this city. The day and weather were both in their favor, and they undoubtedly made the most of these advantages.

"We will get them sooner or later if they remain in this city or return to it."

Acting Chief Conlin declined to say anything about the escape or the management of the jail, except that everything would be done to recapture the men.

CRIMINALS OF GREAT INGENUITY

Skillful in the Use of Disguises and Possessed of Unbounded Nerve.

Killoran, Russell, and Allen are "wanted" in many places for bank and Post Office robberies. They are sensational criminals, always ready to perform some desperate act. The record of their criminal acts and escapes from jail have made them famous. They are grand masters of their profession, which includes the ability to assume a complete disguise and the nerve to face any situation. They have escaped from capture and after capture so many times that yesterday's escape must have seemed a very simple proceeding to them.

Killoran is the leader and brains of the trio. He began his career of crime as a bank robber, and then developed into an expert Post Office thief. He escaped from Sing Sing about twenty-five years

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is s 11 in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Staarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 80th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15 Black America.
CASINO, Broadway 39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GLENDALE SHOOTING PARK, Glendale, L. I. 8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.—National Schuetzenbund Festival.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Bicycle Contests. 3:30 and 8:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Der Vogelhaendler.

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George R. Peck for President.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A few weeks ago, when it was announced that George R. Peck was to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, many people supposed that it was a misprint for George W. Peck. In an interesting letter to The Wisconsin A. M. Thomson explained that George R. Peck is an old Rock County boy, and "a good deal of a fellow." Now comes the news from Topeka, where he is favorably known as the General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, that his friends in that State are working up a boom for him as a Republican candidate for the Presidency. Old politicians who remember the first Carpenter campaign for the United States Senate, in which Mr. Thomson played a conspicuous part, will know better than to think slightingly of a dark-horse candidate with whose grooming Mr. Thomson has had anything to do.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	69	3:30 P. M.	65
6 A. M.	69	6 P. M.	65
9 A. M.	72	9 P. M.	65
12 M.	71	12 P. M.	64

Average temperature yesterday.....67½

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	65	72	6 P. M.	62	83
6 A. M.	66	71	9 P. M.	62	77
9 A. M.	67	74	11 P. M.	68	73
12 M.	66	84	12 P. M.	69	71
4 P. M.	62	83			

Average temperature yesterday.....66
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....72

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

QUAY AND HIS ENEMIES.

When one reads the reports of a combination among Republicans in Pennsylvania to throw off the leadership of Senator Quay it is natural to suppose that this is a case of "reform within the party." Knowing what Quay is and what he has done, one can hardly help assuming that this is a "reform movement" of some kind, for the bossism of the Senator seems to be the most conspicuous thing in Pennsylvania politics and the thing especially needing to be "reformed out of existence."

But when one looks more closely into the anti-Quay combination it has a queer appearance. A Philadelphia newspaper—it is a Quay newspaper, to be sure, but it has the appearance of stating facts—says that it is the union of the "hog combine" of Philadelphia and the "lobbyist brigade" of Pittsburg. New-York readers may need to be told that the "hog combine" means the ring which has so long united politics with business in the Quaker City, controlling gas companies, street railways, electric lighting, public contracts, and the City Government, and fattening on the simple-minded people. It is the ring in which Dave Martin and Contractor Porter have been so active and have grown so great, and which saved itself last year by throwing Quay's candidate for Mayor, Penrose, overboard and nominating Warwick, who was elected because the besotted victims, the taxpayers of Philadelphia, refused to support a real reform movement under the leadership of Gov. Pattison.

The "lobbyist brigade" is the following of Chris Magee, and he is certainly in the combination against Quay. It is said that the combination of the "combine" and the "brigade" has secured the cooperation of Mayor Warwick by flattering him with the expectation of becoming the successor of Gov. Hastings, and that of the Governor by flattering his ambition to be put before the National Convention next year as a "favorite son." Others are said to have been brought in by cultivating their aspirations to succeed Senator Cameron.

These statements may be calumnious, but there can be little reform and not much anti-bossism in a movement of which Martin, Porter, and Magee are clearly the leading spirits, supported by the forces that have ruled the rotten politics of Philadelphia for years. These forces seem to be reaching out for the control of the State, and it is part of the statement of facts in the Quay organ that they waited until they had got what they wanted from the Legislature through the forbearance of the Senator, who could have prevented it "with a twist of the hand," and then proceeded with the scheme of knifing the boss, beginning by seeking control of the State Committee. Quay has shrieked at one thrust, administered by the Governor, that it is the "coldest-blooded mercenary stab" he has received in this "campaign of assassination."

One thing is plain. This whole fight is one of the politicians of the Republican Party in the State where it is most selfish and corrupt. There is not a sign of spontaneity or "popular uprising" in it, and little indication of public gain whichever side may win, unless haply it should come through a defeat of the Republican Party. This has been accomplished twice in recent years through a fight of the politicians, and the public gain has been so obvious that it is a wonder the people of Pennsylvania do not make it permanent.

NOT THE WAY TO GET MORE POWER.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen there were symptoms of a combination to hinder public improvements in charge of the Department of Public Works because Aldermen had been unable to get a share of "patronage" from Commissioner Brookfield. At the beginning of his term Mr. Brookfield showed a disposition to bestow appointments upon political workers of his own party or faction as a reward for their "services" in politics. He thereby furnished some ground for the demand that he should "recognize" political organizations thereafter, and for complaint on account of discrimination in favor of a faction of one party. He has since expressed his disgust with the whole business of dispensing official patronage, and now pleads that he has no power to satisfy the demands of Aldermen because his appointments are under the control of the civil service rules.

But whatever fault Commissioner Brookfield may have committed or whatever explanation he may make, the Aldermen are altogether in the wrong in trying to use their power to punish or coerce him. Their duties are quite distinct from his, and they have no business to demand appointments in the Department of Public Works or in any other department. He need give no excuse for not gratifying them, and he would fail in his duty to the city if he allowed their demands to have the least effect upon his employment of men in his department. The Aldermen should learn that the spoils system in the municipal service is dead, and that there is no place for their influence outside their own sphere of official duty.

Not long ago they were adopting resolutions deploring their lack of power and demanding that local legislative authority be conferred upon the board. If they will give a little study to the history of the Common Council they will learn why it has been gradually shorn of the power it once had. It was due to this very abuse of its power in order to extort spoils and satisfy the greed of politicians, and they will find that the spirit exhibited at the last meeting is not calculated to promote any increase of their authority. This is supposed to be a "reform" board, or at least the product of a reform movement, and if it exhibits motives and purposes no better than have prevailed in the past there may be a revival of the demand for taking away the shadow of power which it still retains. It is very desirable that legislative authority in purely local matters should be exercised by a local representative body, but it will not be permitted until there is some indication that such a body can be trusted to act in the public interest.

THE JAIL BREAKING.

Nothing has happened for years that is better adapted to bring the administration of justice into ridicule and contempt than the escape of three thieves yesterday from Ludlow Street Jail. Considering what has been proved from time to time about the courts and what has been proved at great length within a year about the police, this is a strong saying. But the police, however corrupt it may have been, never made an exhibition of itself quite so contemptible, or contemptible at all in the same way, as was made at Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by the recently appointed keepers of that institution. The late Inspector Williams, who figured in the popular imagination as the embodiment of everything that was vicious and corrupt in the police system, was certainly never open to the charge of being intimidated by his prisoners. If he let lawbreakers escape it was for some more substantial reason than that he was afraid of them. Also, it would not have been safe for his patrolmen to make such an exhibition of cowardice and incapacity as was made yesterday by Sheriff Tamsen's keepers.

The Sheriff himself, as is well known, holds his office as a representative of the German reform element. If the public had been in danger of forgetting that fact, the official conduct of the Sheriff would have kept it in mind, for he seems to have held it as a chief function of his place to act as the municipal almoner in behalf of citizens of German birth or extraction. There is perhaps little fault to be found with his view of his functions. If he was chosen as a representative of the German element to "take care" of the German element, he is quite right in dispensing his patronage among his clients, and the German-Americans are, moreover, the men whose qualifications for public office he may be supposed to know best. There are more than enough competent German-Americans to fill all the places in the Sheriff's gift. But the Sheriff, in making some of his appointments, seems to have deemed that the fact of German birth or extraction and the fact of soundness in municipal politics were conclusive evidences of special fitness for any places he had to fill; and this was evidently a huge mistake as regards the places of keepers in Ludlow Street Jail.

Nothing could surpass the contempt with which the escaping thieves treated the keepers of the jail. Either they had bribed these keepers and thus brought them into collusive submission, or the keepers were dunderheads and cowards, totally unfit for the duties they were set to perform. An investigation there must be, of course, and a clean sweep of the Warden and keepers.

A DELICATE POSITION.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art find themselves, and not for the first time, in a curiously delicate position. By the will of the late James Renwick, well known as an architect of no little importance, some ninety pictures, said to be by old masters, have been left to the institution. Unhappily, attached to this bequest is a clause stipulating that the collection must be accepted en bloc, and that it must be kept in a separate room or alcove, inscribed with the name of the donor.

It is, of course, quite improbable that ninety masterpieces, or even creditable examples, by such men as Vandyck, Rubens, Velasquez, Titian, Paul Veronese, Bronzino, Tintoretto, and others of the great masters could be hidden away in one house in New-York and not have attracted some attention and have been known at least to the few enthusiasts who keep track of such things, but no one has yet come forward who has even suspected their existence. Even without having seen them, it is fair to presume that but few can possibly be important and authentic, for were they of the best there had been no need to have insisted on any agreements as to their position, their acceptance, or their inscriptions.

Scarce a day passes but that some zealous, if artistically mistaken, individual writes to the management of the Museum offering a superb example, "in our family for many years and pronounced an uninistakably genuine old master." Inspection, however, almost invariably demonstrates the fallacy of the statement, and, with a sigh, the next letter of a similar character is awaited. The amount that has been disbursed for expressage, always at the Museum's expense, and the time and trouble taken are difficult to compute. And each owner whose offering is rejected attributes the fact to a small, petty, mean spirit on the part of the officials.

But in the present case, and admitting that half a dozen of the ninety canvases were original or that a score came up to the necessary standard, would there then be justification in burdening the leading art gallery of this country with seventy or eighty indifferent, not to say unworthy, works that would reflect no credit on the memory of the giver and but lower the general average?

The Renwick collection is quite unknown. Would it not be well for the heirs or executors to put the pictures on exhibition some time within the year which the Museum Trustees have to pass upon the gift?

TAMMANY'S FOURTH.

If President Cleveland failed to send a very striking or important letter to the Tammany celebration of Independence Day, he was smartly punished for his neglect when ex-Gov. Campbell got on his feet for the Long Talk. Mr. Cleveland wrote such a letter as any American gentleman, duly impressed with the wisdom of the fathers, the grandeur of American institutions, and the necessity of preserving our liberties, but at the moment somewhat absorbed in midsummer pastimes, would have contributed to a Fourth of July occasion. The President was evidently laboring under no excitement at the time he penned this letter. Gov. Campbell, on the contrary, was much stirred up. He has been reading Cabot Lodge a good deal of late, and was feverish and excited. The Monroe doctrine was the chief theme of his yesterday's utterance, and it was plain that he is not at all satisfied with the manner in which the Administration has applied the principles of that vague formula. The Governor admits that he is a terrible jingo, and on that point he made the hit of the day, for it is reported that the applause was tremendous. The jingoism of the braves has not been hitherto understood to be so intense; but perhaps the Governor's audience got its feelings about the Administration mixed up with its notions of foreign policy. The Monroe doctrine always was a hard thing to understand. Even the publicists stumble over it.

It is curious to note in the letters and the speeches of this celebration the absence of any central point of party doctrine about which all these Democratic writers and speakers agree. Gov. Campbell was eloquent about jingoism, which is not at all Democratic doctrine. Ex-Gov. Waller, who declared that he, too, was a great jingo, talked about Tammany Hall and not much about the Democracy at large. Secretary Herbert, who wrote a very sensible letter, and Mr. Coudert, who wrote a most readable one, were sound and emphatic about the question of currency and coinage. Secretary Morton uttered a very useful and instructive truth when he wrote that "an uneducated and selfish people cannot maintain a republic." Gov. Flower pitched into non-partisanship and Mayor Strong, who was vehemently pounded by other guests at this feast of reason. It remained for Gov. Hill to prepare a catalogue of the woes that have befallen or are about to befall this unhappy country unless something is promptly done about it. One of these perils of our common country is "the endeavor to maintain an immense standing army and a powerful sea-going navy, not for the purposes of defense, but in readiness for conquest in furtherance of schemes for National aggrandizement." If Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert are really up to this sort of business, or if Frye or Cabot Lodge even are insidiously seeking to expand our army for purposes of conquest and to build up a "sea-going navy," which we suppose is the illicit antithesis of a proper river and harbor navy, an investigation should be begun at once by a fearless committee having authority to send for persons and papers. But what does Mr. Hill mean by "illegitimate uses of intimidation"? Did he have the walking delegate in mind, or the Administration's procedures in the Debs matter?

Tammany's celebration is a wasted opportunity, and it is a misfortune that it should be so. The occasion should be availed of for an enlightening presentation of views upon some one or several of the living and actual principles of the Democratic Party. At a moment when the party is in better fortune and hopeful of coming victories, almost at the outset of a campaign which will test its strength and sagacity to the utmost, the Independence Day celebration in Tammany Hall might be availed of to bring out authoritative expositions of party policy—mature declarations of principle and of purposes with which the party might go before the people. It is a waste of time and opportunity to fritter away the day in the hopeless confusion of hare-brained jingoism upon the one side and denunciations of a sea-going navy upon the other, utterances quite devoid of weight or value and calculated to excite no emotion except that of pity that gentlemen should be invited in hot weather to write or speak in haste these ill-considered and frivolous productions.

Tammany's Fourth of July celebration ought to be edited with as much care as an important number of a high-class review. Its writers, its speakers, and its topics should be chosen with intelligent reference to the fact that the Democratic Party has work to do, in which it might be assisted by the wise use of such opportunities as this celebration.

After all, the declaration of Mr. Cleveland's letter, "our duty can be well performed if we are simply honest, intelligent, and patriotic," was perhaps as important and useful an exhortation as is to be got from all the letters and speeches of the day. It is a sufficiently commonplace statement of a principle that is not so often disputed in theory as it is neglected in practice. This rule of action might very well guide the Democracy of New-York City in the approaching reorganization.

McKINLEYISM'S BITTER CRY.

Perceiving that the remarkable revival of industry and trade, with its notable increases of wages and great productive activity, is making it extremely difficult to keep McKinleyism alive as a political issue, The Boston Journal whistles loudly to keep its courage up and asserts that the tariff "will be" and "must be" the "great dominant issue of the next National campaign." One of the reasons is, we are told, that the present tariff "is not properly protecting" the "woolen interests," but is "permitting an unheard-of influx of foreign importations" which is "retarding that general revival of business which otherwise would be inevitable."

Our list of increases of wages has indicated that the "woolen interests" have not been prevented from enjoying some of the advantages derived from the revival of industry and trade. Indeed, the second increase of wages this year was the one made by M. T. Stevens & Co. on April 2. This concern is said to have a larger output than that of any other in the country, and the head of it knows something about the tariff, for he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress. That increase, of 15 per cent., affecting the employés in three large factories not far from Boston, was followed, on April 4, by an increase of 15 per cent. granted to the employés of Thomas Dolan & Co., prominent manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia, and our contemporary knows that Mr. Dolan was for some years, and until a short time ago, the President of the high-tariff association which is called the Manufacturers' Club.

In reply to the remark in Dun's weekly review of trade and industries for May 18 that "no advance [of wages] has been found practicable in the woolen mills," we published on May 20 the names of twenty-four companies or firms, manufacturers of woolens, which had already increased the wages of their employés, and an inspection of our list as published up to the 2d inst. shows that the number has since been increased to thirty-nine. These concerns, one in Wisconsin excepted, are distributed through the Eastern States from Maine to Pennsylvania. In some instances it is expressly stated that the wage scale in force in the early months of 1893 has been fully restored. A dozen of the factories where wages have been increased are situated in Massachusetts.

As for the assertion that the new tariff "is permitting an unheard-of influx of foreign importations which is seriously disturbing and depressing trade," has The Journal never heard of the importations in 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in force? Has it never heard of the fact that while the imports of woolen goods for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1895 (including the first eight months of the new tariff) were $29,748,555, the imports for the corresponding months in 1893, under the McKinley tariff, were $33,525,776, or larger by 12½ per cent.? Has it never heard of the fact that a similar comparison shows an excess of 23 per cent. for imports of silk goods in 1893 and an excess of 47 per cent. for imports of iron and steel, and an excess (in 1893 under the McKinley tariff) of 17½ per cent. for the united imports of woolens, silks, iron and steel, cottons, glass and glassware, and crockery?

If our contemporary in Boston thinks (the remarks to which we refer were published on June 30) that business is "seriously depressed" now by the new tariff, has it not resolutely shut its eyes to the remarkable proofs of a great revival of activity and of an extraordinary upward movement which are seen by all who keep their eyes open? And if it be true that this new tariff is "wickedly sacrificing American industry to fill the pockets of greedy aliens," and is now "enabling the Bourbon South to wreak at last its vengeance on New-England thrift and enterprise," how has it come about that this great and cheering revival is taking place, notably in New-England, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and in other parts of the North, although it is known by manufacturers and other intelligent people that this "paralyzing" and "depressing" tariff must remain in force for at least two years to come?

A Brooklyn dentist who shot three cats that were singing in his back yard at midnight has been arrested, arraigned in a police court, and seems to stand a good chance of being fined. This is as it should be. Three cats, indeed! Had it been thirty, now, his act might have been excused as showing at least good-will, and public commendation would have rewarded it as the beginning of an effective campaign. Brooklyn has suffered long and slept little from its cat nuisance, and the people over there are not in a frame of mind to view with calmness anything calculated, by its utter insufficiency, to made ridiculous what is in reality a momentous and burning issue.

So widely divergent was yesterday's weather from what was promised us by Forecaster Dunn, that the matter cannot be allowed to pass without comment. When he was asked, Wednesday night, what sort of a Fourth it would be, there were three answers he might have made—first, that it would be fair; second, that it would rain, and third, that he didn't know. Mr. Dunn did not select the last of these responses for obvious reasons, and as between the other two, a search of the records gives convincing proof that he chose the more pleasing one, in accordance with a principle which he adopted long ago and from which he never departs. That principle is always to predict fine weather for every holiday, or whenever any event in which the people evince especial interest is scheduled to take place. This is not exactly a scientific method, but it shows, none the less, both wisdom and kindness of heart. In a climate like ours, any prophecy of clear skies has at least four chances out of five to be fulfilled, and even though by ill luck, rain should come after all, the forecaster still has the consolation of knowing that he has saved the public from much anticipatory gloom. It is not unnatural, perhaps, that Mr. Dunn, when fortune is unkind, prefers to explain his failure by ascribing it to "a little cloud," or "a local depression," rather than to claim credit for benevolence. He is a modest man, not made arrogant by high station—during office hours—nor unduly elated by a little—a very little—success. Many harsh things were said about him yesterday by many people in this vicinity, but, as the Washington officials were as far out in their calculations as he was, his equanimity is not likely to be seriously disturbed.

Exactly as the shrewd British athletes say, Cambridge and Oxford would gain no glory in case their combined forces proved too much for Yale, while much humiliation would be theirs should they be defeated. They were, therefore, quite justified in refusing to enter into any such contest. It must be admitted, too, that there is something of magnanimity in the form chosen by the Englishmen for expressing the reason of this refusal.

SUNDAY CLOSING

A German View of the Movement in Its Political Effects.

From The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

It was to have been expected that the declaration of Messrs. Schurz & Co. regarding the injustice done to Strong and Roosevelt, and pointing out the necessity to seek relief before the Legislature, should have met with great commendation at the hands of the local Puritans. This declaration proves, of course, that the Germans are not unanimous in this matter of the Sunday excise laws, and that is all the knowledge required to weaken the fear of them. In local Puritan circles it is well known that nothing in the way of a modification of the Sunday laws is to be expected at the hands of the Legislature, be it Republican or be it Democratic. Therefore they know that they may safely count on a continuance of the Sunday tyranny as long as the execution of the laws is in the hands of such persons as are at present at the helm. Their lease of power it is naturally hoped will be continued all the longer, while the Germans are divided on this question.

Our opponents must know that Mr. Strong, if he desires to live up to expectations he aroused by his pre-election statements, would have had an understanding with the men whom he appointed as Police Commissioners. No one expected him to declare openly which laws should be enforced and which should not. They must know that the Sunday laws are absolutely unnecessary; that the police do not enforce a great many laws that we have on the statute books. In fact, they know that the police cannot possibly enforce a great many of our statutory laws and city ordinances. It is not honest to assert that Messrs. Strong and Roosevelt, as conscientious men, were compelled to act as they have done in this matter of the Sunday laws, and that it is unjust to hold them responsible for the hardships involved in the drastic execution of these laws.

It sounds well to hear Mr. Roosevelt declare that he is not in the least concerned as to the political consequences of this Sunday bathing. But even he would think differently on the subject if he knew enough to measure these consequences. The Messrs. Schurz & Co. should be wiser in this respect. They should reflect on the influence that these occurrences will have on political developments. If it is conceded, for the sake of argument, that this Sunday bathing is necessary to the thorough cleansing of the police force, and that such a cleansing will result from its continuance, can even such considerations outweigh the prospect of a new Tammany flood in this city—a prospect that is apparent now to every one who is not purposely blind?

And as to the bit of political wisdom advocated by these gentlemen—that the modification of the excise laws is to be secured through activity at the legislative elections. If this advice is followed, this issue will dominate our State elections entirely, and the gentlemen of the Good Government clubs, &c., need not display any activity at these elections at all. Every Tammany candidate can give them points with this issue in the field. It would be safer to trust Tammany candidates than to trust other candidates who would probably act as Mr. Strong has acted. The present Mayor of this city has utterly destroyed all possibility of faith in the trustworthiness of reform candidates as far as the excise question is concerned. Tammany will win the local elections with ease, and the Legislature—that body in regard to the Sunday laws will leave everything as of old.

A greater piece of political stupidity than is displayed on this question by the action of Messrs. Strong and Roosevelt we have never met with. And the defense of these two officials by men who have the reform movement at heart is of a piece with this same stupidity.

For us the saddest aspect of the case is that there are Germans who take part in the public manifestation of this stupidity. Their sin against the reform programme is particularly black, and a brilliant light on the question will flash on them when it is too late.

It Has Got the Best.

From The Sacramento Record-Union, June 25.

We published yesterday a map showing the main points covered by The United Press service of the United States. The point from which this great service radiates is the City of New-York, the great commercial and financial centre of this country. In discontinuing The Associated Press service, with headquarters at Chicago, we have had the pleasure of receiving congratulations from a majority of our associates holding membership in the Pacific Associated Press. We beg leave in this way to extend our thanks for their congratulations, approval, and encouragement, and we confidently predict that those from whom we have received these gratifying congratulations will soon be with us, acting unitedly for the highest interests of the publishers of the Pacific coast, and in receipt of The United Press service.

The news facilities of The Record-Union are better than at any time in its history. We are in alliance with The United Press, which covers every centre of news in the country, including the Pacific coast. This news service we will supplement on the Pacific coast and at the East with "specials." We therefore congratulate our readers upon the fact that the news facilities of The Record-Union are not surpassed by any paper published in any city of the United States.

New Chief of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The appointment of Willis L. Moore of Illinois to be Chief of the Weather Bureau was announced from the White House to-day. The commission arrived from Gray Gables in the morning mail.

Views of an Old Reader.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"The Mayor's appointments to the police bench have not in all cases been ideal." When in another part of the same paper it is stated that every one of the appointees, has taken his place on the "bench," it would be hard to find any better evidence that the appointments have been very real.

"We have made earnest but unsuccessful efforts to imagine what President Eliot meant by telling the educators assembled at Albany that arithmetic is the most useless thing that children study in the schools." Changing the form of this sentence very slightly, thus: "Arithmetic as it is studied in the schools is the most useless thing that children are set to learn," and every sensible parent in the City of New-York, or in the United States, might be of President Eliot's opinion.

The common but perversely perverted use of a good word, "ideal," ought not to be followed by so generally correct a writer as one usually finds and ought to expect in The New-York Times's editorial columns. About "Arithmetic," the question constantly asked by any smart boy, "What is the use of knowing how to get at the answer to such questions?" would go far to warrant what President Eliot is reported to have said, even strongly as he puts it.

A READER OF THE TIMES FROM NO. 1, VOL. I., DOWN TO VOL. XLIV., NO. 13,685.

A BUSINESS REVIVAL IS AT HAND

Grain-Carrying Railroads Preparing for a Season of Great Activity—Wages of Many Workingmen Are Advanced.

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific Railroad in an interview to-day said that indications pointed to an upward tendency in the stocks of the Granger roads for the reason that if all the present conditions were realized a tremendous grain crop would have to be moved this Fall.

"From the East come cheering words of healthier business conditions," Mr. Clark said. "The manufacturers of steel rails, steel plates, and other railroad supplies are putting on increased forces and running to their full capacity. This is a hopeful sign, and maybe we are at the turning of the tide which will bring us renewed prosperity. Here in the West we can hardly hope for any material change until the crops are garnered, for we are essentially an agricultural people; but the East, which reflects the prevailing sentiment of the country, gives stronger hopes for the future than for two years past, and we cannot help but benefit from this change in economic conditions, even though indirectly."

CHICAGO, July 4.—The furnacemen of the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company have been granted an increase of 15 per cent. over the 10 per cent. increase in wages which was given them voluntarily by the company July 1. The increase affects the wages of over 500 men. The men claimed that the voluntary increase invalidated their contract with the company, and, being insufficient, they asked for more.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 4.—When the employes of the several departments of the Central Iron Works (Bailey & Co.) were paid their monthly wages last night, they were agreeably surprised at receiving an average increase of 10 per cent. over the wages of the previous month. No notice had been given of the increase.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The 500 men employed at the tool factory of Fayette R. Plumb were yesterday notified of a 10 per cent. advance in wages, to take effect July 8.

JUSTICE HARLOW S. ORTON DEAD

He Was at the Head of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., July 4.—Harlow S. Orton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died suddenly here to-day. He had been so long ailing that the end occasioned no surprise. He had not been on the bench since January. His last appearance was at the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers, Jan. 7, when he administered the oath of office. He was up during the morning as usual. At 5:30 P. M. he was stricken, and death came an hour later.

Judge Orton was admitted to be one of the ablest jurists who ever sat upon the Supreme bench of Wisconsin. He was born in New-York in 1817, and was educated in the Madison (Ind.) University. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin, and in 1852 became private Secretary to Governor Farrell. He was a member of the Legislature several terms, and went on the Circuit bench in 1859. In 1870 he went to Congress as a Democrat, and two years later was elevated to the Supreme bench. On the retirement of Chief Justice William Penn Lyon, in January, 1894, Judge Orton became Chief Justice.

He leaves a wife and four children.

OFFICERS OF THE CINCINNATI

Gen. John Cochrane Chosen President—The Flag of the Thirteen States.

Unusual interest was manifested yesterday at the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati at Delmonico's.

It was the occasion of the raising of the original flag of the thirteen States, and all day, throughout the rain, the circle of thirteen stars around a white eagle on a blue field, and with the red and white stripes, floated from the Fifth Avenue side of Delmonico's.

This was the first time in the history of the society, or 110 years, that this flag has floated from any public building in the United States.

Officers of the society were elected as follows:

President—John Cochrane; Vice President—John Schuyler; Secretary—Nicholas Fish; Treasurer—Alexander James Clinton; Assistant Treasurer—Charles Albert Hoyt; Chaplain—Manc.us Holmes Hutton, D. D.; Physician—Thomas M. L. Chrystie, M. D.

KENTUCKY POPULISTS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

Only a Few Delegates Present at the State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 4.—The Populists of Kentucky met in State convention today, but there was hardly enough of them for a Corporal's guard. There was not more than forty or fifty from the interior, and at no time were there more than 250 in the hall.

Not a single man of State prominence was among them, although Senator Butler of South Carolina and National Chairman Taubeneck of Illinois were present. After the committees were appointed the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, when it heard a few songs and speeches, and adjourned until this evening, when Senator Butler delivered an address. No business will be done until to-morrow. There were delegates from only seven Congressional districts.

The Bond Carriers Were Exclusive.

From The Chicago Record, July 1.

Two men from New-York carried $2,750,000 through the streets of Chicago last Saturday afternoon. These two men were Messrs. Hopt and Salter, employes of Speyer & Co. of New-York, and they carried the new Chicago municipal bonds, which recently have been placed in New-York and London. Hopt and Salter looked more mysterious and maintained more secrecy than a county Sheriff at a lynching bee. Two of New-York's brawniest detectives came with them, and two of Chicago's trusted peace preservers completed the party that went quietly to the Union Passenger Station to take the 5:30 o'clock Pennsylvania limited for New-York. The bonds were placed in four large telescope bags. These were all thrown into traveling bags, which were then sealed. A cab was taken at the Randolph Street entrance to the City Hall. Nobody was allowed to come near the party at the station, and the two clerks sighed, as if deeply relieved, when the fast train pulled out.

Rolling Mills to Run All the Year.

From The Milwaukee Journal, July 1.

The Bay View Mills of the Illinois Steel Company will not be idle a day this Summer, the company having decided not to shut down the plant the first week of July, as announced. Superintendent Otjen said that work in the mills was resumed with a full force this morning, and would continue without interruption until Christmas. A Summer shut-down has always been the rule heretofore. The business prospect of the company, Mr. Otjen said, was bright, and it was more than probable that, after a shut-down of a week for the Christmas holidays, work at the Bay View mills would continue in full blast until July 1, 1896. The Superintendent stated that he signed the scale of wages of the Amalgamated Association at 6 o'clock Saturday night. The best of feeling prevailed, he said, both the parties to the contract being thoroughly satisfied.

Order for Heavy Steel Beams.

From The Philadelphia Times.

An order has just been received at the Homestead Steel Works for 37,000 tons of the heaviest beams ever rolled. They are for the New-York elevated railroads. Several were turned out in the thirty-five-inch mill and fulfilled all the requir

JULY FOURTH IN EUROPE

Celebrations by Americans in the Great Capital Cities.

MRS BAYARD RECEIVES IN LONDON

Parisian Society Greeted by Mrs. Eustis—Americans Decorate the Tomb of Lafayette and Make Speeches.

LONDON, July 4.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, gave a reception at her residence, in Easton Square, this afternoon. The rooms were adorned with masses of flowers, and the doorways were draped with American and British flags. The archway and staircases were covered with the Stars and Stripes.

Mrs. Bayard received her guests at the door of the reception room in a robe of gray silk crépon, with a collar of cream lace.

Among those present were William Waldorf Astor, Sir Edward Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, the Danish Minister, Sir Theodore Hope and Mrs. Hope, Mr. Hudson, bearing the gift of the Cornell crew, a bouquet of white flowers, tied with ribbons, accompanied by a card conveying the "compliments of the Cornell crew at Henley to the United States Ambassador"; Mrs. J. W. Mackay, Lady Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Moberley Bell, Col and Mrs. Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Locherman Taylor, Sir John Brunner and Mrs. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Admiral Sir F. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cockerell, the Rev. M. C. Levy of San Francisco; Countess Bremont, Mrs. T. Turnure Conover, D. P. Gladding, Sarah Neemes, Henry Blake, C. H. Gibson, T. W. Whipple, A. B. McCreery, Frank Leslie, A. R. Shaw, J. W. De Castro, Ansonia Sawyer, F. M. Linnell, Sherman Malcolm-Sands, and E. B. Hulbert of Chicago; G. H. Gilbert, the Misses Endicott, Goodwin, Pascal, Mary Holland, Eugenie McLane, Brunner, Nettie Hooper, E. S. Leech, MacPheetons, Malcolm-Sands, and Hulbert; J. C. Miggs, B. J. Warren, Sessia Fowler, Frank Comery, J. H. Crane, J. H. Toucey, George Wadsworth, and Col. Ralph Vivian.

The Daily News will say to-morrow: "Independence Day brings no bitterness of memory to the present generation of Englishmen. They know how many liberties they owe to it. But for the day and its lessons our empire might be a thing of the past."

PARIS, July 4.—Mrs. Eustis, wife of the American Ambassador, gave a reception this afternoon in honor of Independence Day. The salons of the Eustis residence were beautifully decorated with flowers. There was a stream of guests from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs Eustis wore a pearl-gray gown with black sleeves. She was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Draper, Mrs. L. H. Morgan of Washington, Miss Lothrop of Boston, Mrs. George Kinen of New-Orleans, a niece of Ambassador Eustis, and her daughter, Miss Tina Eustis.

Most of the prominent Americans in Paris attended. Among the others present were Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, and Lady Dufferin; Baron and Baroness von Hoffman, Jean Béraud, the French artist; Julius Paul Stewart, and William Cramp, the American shipbuilder.

In accordance with usage, a large number of Americans went this morning to the tomb of Lafayette. Several addresses were made and the tomb was decorated with flowers.

ROME, July 4.—A Fourth of July reception was held at the United States Embassy to-day. It was attended by most of the Americans residing or sojourning in Rome

AMERICAN BANQUET IN PARIS.

French Minister and Ambassador Eustis Exchange Compliments.

PARIS, July 4.—The banquet given to-night by the American Chamber of Commerce in the great hall of the Grand Hotel, was an enormous success.

The room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A guard of honor of Republican Guards was mounted in the courtyard. Ambassador Eustis presided. On his right sat M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mrs. Eustis, and M. Belleville, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; Viscountess d'Abzac, Mr. Morss, Mrs. Draper, Mr. Arnold, President of the British Chamber of Commerce, and Sculptor Bartholdi.

On his left were M. Lebon, Minister of Commerce; Mrs. Morss, Meredith Read, Gen. Draper, Mr. Seligman, and Viscount d'Abzac. Among the others present were Dr. Tyng, President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Peartree, the Vice President; Vice Consul Shropshire, the American delegates to the Prison Congress, and a large number of well-known Americans.

The band of the Thirty-sixth Infantry Regiment played during the banquet. Clara Hunt and Minnie Tracey sang at intervals. Letters of regret were read from Prime Minister Rhodes, the British Ambassador; Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris; Paul Bourget, and others.

Dr. Tyng, in welcoming the guests, said that nowhere else on earth do Americans experience so true a home-coming as in France. Providence, history, and progress, he added, have determined the union of the two nations. He dilated upon the commercial relations of France and the United States, and the objects of the Chamber.

Ambassador Eustis followed Dr. Tyng. He said that his function was to introduce the speakers, not to make a speech. This was the more gratifying, as he was not accustomed to making after-dinner speeches.

This was regarded as an allusion to his recent speech in London, which excited widespread comment.

Mr. Eustis then paid a tribute to Lafayette, the companion soldier of Washington, who sacrificed his fortune and shed his blood in the American struggle for independence. He recalled the facts that France was the first country to recognize American independence and sovereignty, and the United States the first to recognize the present French Republic.

Continuing, Mr. Eustis said: "We Americans congratulate the French Republic upon its increasing stability, and France upon the fact that she has maintained her position in the front rank of the great nations of the world; for we all feel that a diminution of her power would be a loss to humanity and civilization."

In proposing a toast to the President of the French Republic Mr. Eustis made a short address in French. He said that M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, whose fame extended to every country and whose name was respected in two continents, would respond to the toast to M. Faure, who was wielding with such dignity and success the office of Chief Magistrate of the French nation.

In responding to the toast, M. Hanotaux thanked the Chamber for its invitation. He said he regarded his present role as the most appropriate for a Foreign Minister, whose chief duty was to make and preserve peace.

In a review of the rise of the American Republic he lauded its strong and simple founders, who inspired modern ideals. He said: "To-day your Nation marches in full vigor and juvenile sprightliness in the first rank of civilized nations, employing admirable practical sense and legitimate authority among the nations to restrain warfare and develop the benefits of peace.

"Old France glories in having divined the future of your country and paternally rocked its cradle. Now the lusty infant has grown into a sturdy man, animated by the same ideals as those of a century ago."

M. Hanotaux presented to the Chamber a picture of the table that Count de Vergennes, the Foreign Minister of the dying monarchy, used when he first met Franklin, the envoy of the infant Republic. He created amusement by relating the anecdote of the first interview between the two statesmen, which consisted of silent gestures.

He concluded by toasting the "Illustrious President Cleveland." There was much applause throughout the speech.

Mr. Eustis submitted M. Hanotaux's toast, and in doing so spoke of Mr. Cleveland as the worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. His highest title to the confidence of the American people was that he always had the courage to do what he believed to be right and for the interest of the country.

Alluding to the presence of Congressman Draper, Mr. Eustis recalled the fact that Gen. Draper had more than once shed his blood in defense of the flag to which, he said, "all Americans are now equally loyal, for it is the emblem of the power and majesty of our unlimited country."

Consul General Morss, rising to respond, received an enthusiastic ovation. He said that Mr. Cleveland had proved faithful to the best traditions of his high office. All fair-minded, candid Americans can admit that he had brought to the discharge of his duties the qualities of sincere patriotism, honesty of purpose, and absolute courage of his convictions.

He added: "As loyal sons of the Republic, we rejoice at every opportunity to display to the world our respect for our President, a man twice called to the great office by the suffrages of his countrymen. We hope and believe that the President's successors, of whatever party they may be, will be as sincere, honest, brave, and faithful to their convictions as President Cleveland has been.

During the banquet, Dr. Tyng received a cable dispatch from the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York, conveying the fraternal greetings of the sons of America to the descendants of their earliest allies. Mr. Eustis read the dispatch, which was greeted with unbounded applause. The proceedings lasted until the small hours of the morning.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Warner Imagines Israelites Celebrating the Exodus at Memphis.

LONDON, July 4.—The American Society in London to-night gave a banquet at the Holborn restaurant in honor of Independence Day. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, the American Ambassador to Italy, presided.

In front of the Chairman there was an exquisite design of the Stars and Stripes, composed of electric-light stars on a field of violets, and stripes made of red geraniums and white daisies. A model of the Statue of Liberty and a spread eagle were also among the decorations, which were chiefly composed of the arms of the various States of the Union and the American and British flags.

Among the guests were J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and other Embassy officials, Admiral Benham, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, New-York; Gen. P. A. Collins, the American Consul General at London, and several other Consuls. There were many visitors in the ladies' gallery.

Charles Dudley Warner toasted the Queen. He compared the Americans celebrating the Fourth of July in England to the Israelites after they had settled in the Holy Land returning to Memphis to celebrate the Exodus.

Seth Low, in toasting President Cleveland, said he rejoiced that the toast was so closely associated with that to the Queen, who had always been a steadfast friend to the United States. Both nations, he declared, were following their mission of civilizing the world.

Ambassador MacVeagh, in proposing "The Day We Celebrate," made a humorous speech, in the course of which he said:

"There is much talk of annexation. If the United States wants to annex any country, let it take the best. Hawaii is too far away, and Samoa is further still. Cuba has the yellow jack. If any country is to be annexed the Island of Great Britain is the one. [Cheers and Laughter.]

"Whether the United States annexes the other countries or not, she is bound to see them one by one come closer to the doctrine which made July 4, 1776, forever immortal."

Mr. MacVeagh remarked upon the great progress that doctrine had made in 120 years. He dwelt upon the American love for the Fatherland, and said it was wonderful, as its shores receded, how its faults faded until the country seemed what it really was, the best land that God had vouchsafed to men. [Cheers.]

Mr. H. S. Haines, President of the American Railway Association, followed Mr. MacVeagh.

Among the entertainers at the banquet were the Cornell University Glee Club and Mme. Antoinette Sterling.

During the evening the members of Emanuel College, Cambridge University, who happened to be holding their annual celebration in the same building, sent greetings to the American Society, recalling with pride the part taken by an Emanuel man in founding Harvard University, and expressing the hope that the friendly feeling between the English and American universities would long continue to permeate every class. To these greetings the Americans sent a cordial reply.

Chairman MacVeagh read a telegram conveying the greetings of the American guests of Hall Caine, at Peel, Isle of Man. These guests were Consul Lathrop, Mr. Ford, The Tribune correspondent; Annie Lathrop of The Boston Herald, and George Seldon.

The Americans staying at the Howard Hotel, this city, gave a banquet this evening to a number of guests, Wendell Easton of San Francisco presiding.

CHAMBERLAIN AND COLONIALS.

Sir Charles Tupper Thanks the Minister for Washington Treaty.

LONDON, July 4.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received the colonial agents at the Colonial Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, headed the party. The proceedings were strictly private.

It is learned that Sir Charles Tupper referred to the obligations Mr. Chamberlain had conferred on Canada in discharging the delicate duties of plenipotentiary in the negotiations for the treaty of Washington in 1888. Although the treaty was subsequently rejected by the Senate the modus vivendi practically operated to the present day.

Sir Charles said he hoped, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, to have the same ready access to the Colonial Minister on matters affecting the colonies as had always been accorded them by his predecessors.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his pleasure in meeting the representatives of the colonies. He said he was gratified to receive officially his friend, Sir Charles Tupper, and to hear how his labors in connection with the treaty of Washington has resulted in undoubted benefit to the good relations between the United States and Great Britain.

He said that he had long felt the importance of drawing closer the United Kingdom and the colonies. He would at all times be glad to interchange the fullest and freest communications with the colonial representatives.

CONVENTION OF THEOSOPHISTS.

American Dissenters Cause the Loss of Sixty Delegates.

LONDON, July 4.—The convention of Theosophists was called to order here to-day with Col. Olcott in the chair.

Mrs. Annie Besant moved that the letter from the American section be laid upon the table without discussion, inasmuch as, while pretending to convey overtures of peace, it was really unfriendly to the European section.

The motion was adopted after a long debate, whereupon sixty delegates announced through a chosen spokesman their decision to sever their connection with the convention and walked out of the hall.

Mrs. Besant then moved that a committee be appointed to reform the constitution, which motion was agreed to.

Concluding the session, Col. Olcott read a cablegram expressing the good wishes of the affiliated lodges in America.

FUNERAL OF PROF. HUXLEY.

Ceremonies in Simplest Manner in Finchley, Near Eastbourne.

LONDON, July 4.—The burial of Prof. Huxley took place in Finchley, near Eastbourne, to-day. The ceremonies were conducted in the simplest manner. Besides the relatives, there were present representatives of the Royal Society, among them Lord Kelvin, Sir John Evans, and Gen. Sir John Donnelly.

Herbert Spencer was too ill to attend, but sent his secretary to represent him. Among the notable persons at the grave were the historian, Lecky, Prof. George Darwin, Ray Lankester, William Crookes, and Charles Bradley, Jeffrey Bell, Henry James, and Spencer Walpole.

CABINET CRISIS IN SERVIA.

Similtsch Requested by the King to Form a Coalition Ministry.

BELGRADE, July 4.—Prime Minister Christitch has resigned. Last evening King Alexander summoned several prominent politicians to the palace to confer with him on the formation of a new Ministry.

Finally, the King asked M. Similtsch, at present Servian Minister to Austria, to form a coalition Cabinet.

The Radicals will co-operate with him if the present Constitution is maintained. The Skuptchina will be dissolved without delay. The King has reserved the right to nominate the Foreign and War Ministers in the new Cabinet.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

A Plausible Summary of the New Government's Projects.

LONDON, July 4.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish what purports to be a confidential document summarizing the Government's policy under three heads.

Under the first head is the imperial policy, including a strong navy. The second head is devoted to the colonial policy, including the development of Africa, and improved facilities of intercourse between the mother country and the colonies.

The third head treats of the domestic policy, embracing poor-law reform, the easy transfer of land, removal of the registration grievances, restriction of the immigration of pauper aliens, fiscal reform, the amending of the Employers Liability act, improved dwellings for the poor, facilities to enable workingmen to purchase dwellings, agricultural legislation, and other matters.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DUEL.

Marescalchi Makes a Charge Against Crispi and Is Insulted.

ROME, July 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Deputy Marescalchi, formerly an employe of the Department of the Interior, affirmed that he had read a letter written by Premier Crispi menacing two Magistrates for having exercised clemency toward the Socialists.

The Under Secretary of the Interior declared that Marescalchi lied. The latter challenged the Secretary immediately, and a duel with sabres has been arranged for to-morrow.

JOSE MACEO IS VICTORIOUS.

Spaniards Under Salcedo and Sandoval Defeated Near Guantanamo.

KEY WEST, July 4.—A letter received by a Cuban last night by the steamship Mascotte from his brother, who is in Cuba, says that July 1 Gen. José Maceo defeated Gens. Salcedo and Sandoval near Guantanamo.

The writer says that the Spaniards retreated. Maceo did not pursue them because his men were fatigued from long marching prior to the fight. He was unable to learn the Spanish loss, but the insurgents lost seventy-three killed and wounded.

The insurgents had an advantageous position during this fight. It is believed that the Spanish loss was very great. Gen. Martinez Campos has forbidden the newspapers to publish the movements of Gen. Maximo Gomez's army.

The Cubans here are elated over the news.

The authorities here are on the alert to prevent expeditions for Cuba. The agitators continue to make liberal weekly contributions to the cause of the insurgents.

Insurgents Defeated at Cayo Largo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—On Monday last the insurgents had a slight encounter with Government troops in Cayo Largo, near Manzanillo. The rebels were routed, and their leader, Amador Guerra, was killed.

Prison Congress Ideas in Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—At to-day's session of the Prison Congress several resolutions were adopted, including one declaring that, with the view of deterring criminals from offending, progressive penalties should be inflicted, and hardened offenders be more severely treated than they now are. The resolution also provides that Legislatures shall have the fixing of the minimum penalty and the power to abolish too short sentences.

Lord Houghton Returns to England.

DUBLIN, July 4.—Lord Houghton, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left Kingstown for England on a special steamer this afternoon. He was escorted on board by a guard of honor with a band. A salute was fired by a battery of artillery, and the enormous crowd assembled at the wharf cheered the departing Viceroy heartily.

New Appointments in England.

LONDON, July 4.—The following appointments are officially announced: The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward; the Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Onslow, Under Secretary of State for India, and the Earl of Dudley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mrs. Craigie Wins Her Divorce Suit.

LONDON, July 4.—The action for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, against her husband has ended in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Craigie's lawyer withdrew from the case this morning, whereupon Justice Jeune granted the wife a divorce, with costs.

Serious Military Balloon Accident.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a statement that a large military balloon burst last evening on the grounds of the balloon department of the army, seriously injuring five pioneers. The cause of the break is not known.

Rambler and Five Seamen Lost.

LONDON, July 4.—The fishing smack Rambler, belonging in Yarmouth, has been sunk in the North Sea, and five of her crew were drowned.

Russia's Loan to China Signed.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch to The Globe from Pekin says that the Russo-Chinese loan has been signed.

Kaiser Wilhelm Goes to Sweden.

BERLIN, July 4.—Emperor William started for Stockholm to-day.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH ON CITY POLITICS

Republicans, He Says, Will Not Again Join the Seventy.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was the principal speaker last night at the Fourth of July celebration by the Washington Republican Club, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

He was introduced by ex-Police Commissioner Murray after the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Charles Anderson.

Mr. Lauterbach said he believed the Republican Party was in a satisfactory condition throughout the country. He said it was absurd to hold that partisanship is out of place in city government.

"The Republican Party of this city," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "was lured last Fall into a combination with the Committee of Seventy, the Garoos, Goo Goos, and others. We nominated what we considered a Republican, but no one knows whether Mayor Strong is a Republican or what he is. We expected that the Democrats on the ticket last Fall, if elected, would take care of the Democrats, and the Republicans on the ticket would take care of the Republicans. Instead of this, Mayor Strong, the Republican candidate, has taken the best care of the Democrats and has made them stronger than ever in this city.

"Mayor Strong has hurt the party in other ways. When the Republican County Committee elected a certain Republican at its head Mayor Strong, to show his displeasure, put in charge of the most important political machinery of the city a man who was opposed by the choice of the Republican County Committee.

"The Republican Party cannot be saddled with the present status of the excise question. None of its representatives is enforcing the excise law in the way it is done to-day. The Republican Party does not want to be ruled by any clique or club or aristocracy. It will tear itself away in the future from the Committee of Seventy, the Garoos, and Goo Goos, and the like. We may lose what we will lose honorably; we shall never again be lured into any combination with such people to gain a momentary advantage."

Gen. Kerwin then made a short address, and letters of regret were read from Recorder Goff, Judge Allison, and ex-Senator Platt. The last letter was uproariously applauded.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count G. de Villanova is at the Park Avenue.

—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College is at the Astor.

—Gov. John Gary Evans of South Carolina is at the Marlborough.

—Lady Hesketh of England, and James J. Hill of Minneapolis are at the Waldorf.

—Mr. J. Mezey, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Holland.

TOOK KNOCK-OUT DROPS, PERHAPS

L. A. Elliott, a New-Haven Druggist, Found Unconscious — Watch and Money Gone.

A tall, slender, well-dressed man, of about middle age, who registered at the Grand Union Hotel Wednesday night as L. A. Elliott, New-Haven, Conn., was found on the stoop of 47 West Fiftieth Street a few hours later in an unconscious condition. At the Flower Hospital the surgeons thought that he was suffering from epilepsy.

When he recovered consciousness yesterday afternoon he told detectives that he was a druggist and lived at 105 Sherman Avenue, New Haven.

He was walking down Sixth Avenue about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning when a stranger dressed in dark gray clothes and wearing a straw hat stepped up to him and asked him for a light for his cigarette. He gave the man a light and then the stranger invited him to go and take a drink. They were then between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets in Sixth Avenue.

As there were no saloons open at that hour, the stranger took Elliott into Rodney Tyler's oyster house, 904 Sixth Avenue, which is a very respectable place, and there the two sat down to a table, had supper, and three or four drinks, Elliott's companion paying.

Elliott told the detectives that when he went into the oyster house he had a gold watch and chain valued at $450 and about $10. He did not remember leaving the oyster house, and did not remember anything that happened until he recovered consciousness in the hospital. The detectives believe knockout drops were given to him.

SERIOUS FOURTH OF JULY FUN

Three Men Arrested for Damage to Nicholas Taral's Hotel.

Nicholas Taral, brother of Fred Taral, the jockey, appeared as complainant in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday against three men. He charged them with maliciously throwing a bomb at his house early in the morning and causing $200 damage.

The prisoners are John Crozier, twenty-five years old, a truck driver; Charles Vance, twenty-three years old, a carpenter, and Edward Sering, nineteen years old, a truck driver, all of Westchester Village.

Taral is proprietor of the Swan Inn at Westchester Avenue and West Farms Road, Unionport. He was standing at his window at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw three men in a road wagon drive into his yard. After hitching their horse they walked to within a few feet of the house where they stopped. Then they lighted what appeared to be a bomb. Before Taral could move, he said, Crozier threw the bomb into an earthenware urn standing a few feet from a window and ran away.

The bomb exploded almost immediately with a deafening report, smashing the glass in the windows on that side of the house and bringing the sleeping occupants of the hotel out of their beds. Crozier and his two companions jumped into the wagon and drove off at a rapid pace.

Taral said he was partly stunned by the explosion, but as soon as he recovered he jumped on one of his horses and gave chase. About a mile from the hotel he learned that the men had gone to Westchester, and he pursued them there. Acting Capt. Freers was notified this morning, and at 6 o'clock Policeman James Nolan arrested Crozier and his two companions at their homes.

When arraigned, the prisoners seemed much amused at their arrest. Crozier told Magistrate Cornell that he and his companions were on their way home from Harlem, where they had purchased a supply of fireworks, and in passing Swan Inn he threw a giant cracked into the yard. Vance and Sering told the same story.

The prisoners were held in $500 bail each for examination next Tuesday. Bonds were furnished and the prisoners were liberated.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES

Mr. Rattoone Figures Out an Exportable Surplus of 130,000,000 Bushels.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Times, in its issue of the 3d inst., under the head "Grain Crops and Exports," editorially says, in part:

"It is now probable that the new crop of wheat in this country will be from 430,000,000 to 440,000,000 bushels. The estimate of Mr. Thoman, made on July 1, is 438,000,000, and it seems to be based upon the results of a careful inquiry."

Mr. Thoman, in some late article on wheat statistics that I have noticed, estimates the consumption of wheat in this country for food at 4⅛ bushels per capita.

Excepting myself, Mr. Thoman is the only person, I believe, who has made such a low estimate. Through the columns of The Albany Times, Jan. 28, 1887, I said, in part: "Every head of a family knows, or can know, that the actual consumption of wheat for food in this country is not over four bushels per capita, and probably will not exceed 3½ bushels."

The large amount of wheat on hand of late years over estimates, at the end of each crop year, leads me to believe that the latter estimate is the true one for honest statistical purposes.

The estimate of 3½ bushels on an estimated population of 68,000,000 would give as the home requirement for food 238,000,000 bushels. The general estimate for seed is 55,000,000 bushels. Add for miscellaneous purposes 15,000,000 bushels. Total, 308,000,000 bushels.

This, on an estimated crop of 438,000,000 bushels, would leave available for export 130,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1895.

The amount of old wheat in the country July 1, at a conservative estimate, was not less than 100,000,000 bushels, and the amount of flour never before known to be as large at the commencement of a crop year. WILLIAM RATTOONE.

Albany, July 3, 1895.

DRAGGED FROM THE PULPIT AND LYNCHED

Fate of a Young Colored Preacher Near Lake City, Fla.

LAKE CITY, Fla., July 4.—At Hope Henry Colored Church, about five miles southwest of Lake City, Robert Bennett, a young colored preacher, was dragged from the pulpit and lynched by a party of men between four and five o'clock this morning.

A revival has been going on at the church, and when services closed a mourner was at the bench supposed to be in a trance. The preachers and several others remained to watch the man. All went to sleep, and at 4 o'clock the lynchers entered and dragged Bennett from the pulpit, and out of the church. They carried him about a mile and shot him to death.

Bennett had been working in Suwanee County for Bryant Pagett and was accused of acting improperly toward Mr. Pagett's daughter. It is said the lynchers came from Suwanee County.

ALLEGED CHOLERA CASES IN PITTSTON

Two Deaths in a Polish Boarding House Which Cause Alarm.

PITTSTON, Penn., July 4.—What is believed to be cholera was discovered to-day in a Polish boarding house here containing forty people.

Two children in the house were taken sick yesterday and died to-day.

The physician who was summoned to attend them diagnosed their ailment as cholera, and reported it to the Health Officer.

The Health Board ordered the bodies of the children to be buried at once and are investigating the case.

An Erie Social Club Fight.

When the Erie Social Club returned yesterday from an excursion and stopped at Fifty-ninth Street, North River, there was a fight. John Fogarty, twenty-one, of 13 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, was stabbed in the chest, and George Sill, thirty-four years old, of 77 Huntington Street, was locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station.

W. J. Moses of Auburn Dead.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 4.—William John Moses, publisher of The Auburn Bulletin, died of apoplexy this morning, aged seventy-three years.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

EROW HEAD, July 5.—Passed at 4:50 A. M., steamer Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool.

HAD THE CLAMBAKE INDOORS

Rain Interferes with An Important Society Event—Lawn Party Held in the Drawing Room.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—A torrent of rain falling nearly all day seriously interferred with the elaborate programme arranged by the cottagers for the observance of the Fourth. The Clambake Club had their first outing despite the weather, but the bake, which was at Easton's Point, was indoors. T. A. Havemeyer took a big load out in his drag, and barges conveyed the rest. The following were present: Center Hitchcock, F. P. Garrettson, Lispenard Stewart, Oliver Belmont, Thomas McCaleb, E. R. Wharton, J. A. Hutchison, H. C. Pell, H. H. Hunnewell, William Astor Chanler, Perry Belmont, Lieut. Greble, Judge W. W. Douglass, T. A. Havemeyer, Gouveneur Martight, Brockholst Cutting, William H. Osgood, J. A. Swan, William R. Hunter, Harper Pennington, W. H. Mayer, Benjamin Weaver, Roland King, Hugh Norman, Fred Paine, James P. Kernochan, Edward M. Neill, Whitney Warren, John S. Tooker.

The company returned to town at 4 o'clock, through a driving rain, singing the latest songs, including "The Sidewalks of New-York." Another bake is to be given in a fortnight.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan was obliged to have her intended lawn party indoors and to omit some features, including day fireworks. The guests were received in the Kernochan villa by Mrs. Kernochan, assisted by Miss Bradhurst of New-York. Had Mrs. Kernochan expected to give an indoor affair, she would have had a programme of music rendered, but as it was she was entirely unprepared. Guests admired the rose decorations, took lunch, and discussed the season's prospects. Among those present were Mrs. Robert Goelet, Senator and Mrs. Calvin Brice, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, John Ford, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, John Nichols Brown, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Taylor, Henry R. Taylor, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Stevens, Miss Hattie Cammell, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher R. Robert, John W. Ellis, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Tooker, and G. Mead Tooker.

Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained to-night.

Mrs. E. S. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., arrived to-day for the season. Her father, B. W. Bristow, is the guest of James N. Parker.

Other arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doward Wright, W. N. Miller, Mrs. J. Hannah, Frederick Jewett Dieter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rose Parsons, Henry T. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stern, Dr. Gouveneur M. Smith, T. F. Brownell, Woodbury Kane, R. R. Pennington, New-York; Allyn Beck, Portland, Ohio; Bishop W. S. Perry, Davenport, Iowa; M. H. Angell, Etna, N. J.; Francis Burke, Miss Nellie Loughlin, May T. Freeman, Boston; W. H. Burroughs, H. J. Burroughs, Brooklyn.

B. H. Bristow, James V. Parker, Henry R. Taylor, Viscount Gough, A. M. Stevenson, J. R. Delavan, and Mrs. E. S. Draper registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt has ordered her famous gates changed so that hereafter the marble house will be in full view from the street.

Society people expect to have an amateur circus in August.

A DOWNPOUR AT ARVERNE

The Rush of Guests, However, Could Not Be Much Decreased by Nature.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, July 4.—Rain seriously dampened if it did not drown the Fourth at Arverne. A steady downpour all day prevented bathing, driving, tennis, and fireworks, and Proprietor Benjamin H. Yard of the Arverne Hotel, who was looked to to provide the pyrotechnical display, not only for his guests, but the town at large, sent his master of fireworks back to New-York, with instructions to report again Saturday night, when the display will be given.

There was a full dress hop at the Arverne, which was attended by the several hundred guests and cottagers upon invitation. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Donahue, Mrs. Blanche Uhlman, Dr. W. H. Haskin, Miss Sadie G. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Marsh, Julian C. Levi, W. Chase Beeton, Miss Ahrens, L. W. Ahrens, the Misses Cohen, L. Parker, Miss Parker, L. Ross, Miss Jennie A. Marsh, Miss Solomon, Mr. Solomon, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Marsh, Eugene Bernheimer, Adolph Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Childs, Miss Edith Thurlow, and Miss Edna Stern, all of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Mrs. Reinlanger, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Joseph, all of Brooklyn, and Mr. West and family of the West cottage, Mr. Mead, Mr. Frederick Avery and family of the Avery cottage, Mr. Neadwell and family, and Mrs. Dale of the Dale cottage.

The Arverne opened for the season June 27, and it is now reasonably full, although Mr. Yard can still accommodate more. This is the first season at the Arverne Hotel of the recently elected President of the Hotel Men's Benevolent Association, and he appears to be making a success of the Arverne, as he did of the Indian Harbor Hotel, the Beach House at Sea Girt, and the Monmouth House at Spring Lake. Mr. Yard is even seriously considering Arverne as a permanent, all-the-year resort.

There is no Winter resort near New-York which is to that city what Atlantic City is to Philadelphia, and the proprietor of the Arverne Hotel is leading a movement to prove that Arverne has the same mildness of temperature and dryness of atmosphere that makes Atlantic City so agreeable a place of resort in Winter. This is the eighth season of Arverne, and, because of its closeness to New-York, its southern exposure, and many elements which make it healthy and exclusive, it promises to become the most notable of New-York's near-by resorts.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 4.—The guests of the Manhanset House were awakened at 6 o'clock this morning by the hotel orchestra, which played the national airs from the roof of the west tower of the hotel. During the morning the Declaration of Independence was read in Music Hall by Signor Perego of New-York to a large audience of guests of the house and visitors from the yachts.

The rain, which began at noon, prevented the illumination of the grove, for which great preparations had been made. The illumination will be made Saturday evening.

Monument Unveiled at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated in a patriotic manner in this city to-day. Fully 100,000 people visited Schenley Park, where the exercises of the day were held. Gov. Hastings arrived in the city this morning, and was driven to the park, where he delivered a patriotic address. One of the happy features of the programme was the unveiling of the monument at the entrance to Schenley Park, a memorial of Edward Manning Bigelow, Director of the Department of Public Works. The monument marks the appreciation of Mr. Bigelow's services in the establishment of public parks.

Rain Spoiled the President's Celebration.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 4.—Most of the festivities which had been planned here for the observance of the Fourth were abandoned because of stormy weather. It was rainy all day. The President therefore remained at Gray Gables with his family, and about all the manifestation of patriotism was confined indoors. It was cool and raw this evening, so the President postponed his fireworks. But all along the shores there was a brilliant display.

Gaspipe Bomb Exploded in a Crowd.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 4.—An unknown man exploded a gaspipe bomb within a half block of the police station last evening in the midst of a crowd rushing to a fire. The throat of Minnie Hagemeyer, aged sixteen, was lacerated by flying fragments. Her thumb was blown off, and other injuries were inflicted. She will probably die. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lancaster, Pa., July 4.—The bonded warehouse connected with the distilling of A. B. Sheaffer, burned this morning, with 800 barrels of whisky; loss, $15,000; insurance, $4,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4.—The American Strawboard Works at Anderson, the largest controlled by the company, burned. The buildings were valued at $100,000.

STEVENSON AND McKINLEY SPEAK

Chicago's Organized Labor Has an All-Day Celebration—Gov. McKinley Makes a Surprising Admission.

CHICAGO, July 4.—One of the largest patriotic demonstrations of organized labor ever made in this city took place to-day at Sharpshooters' Park, under the auspices of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago. The chief speakers of the day were Vice-President Stevenson and Gov. McKinley. Over 20,000 people visited the park during the day. It was an old-fashioned all-day celebration, though the patriotic exercises did not begin until afternoon. Music, dancing, and athletic sports continued from early morning till late in the evening.

The industrial celebration commenced at 4 o'clock with a short address of introduction by the Chairman, Thomas J. Elderkin, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

John McBride, President of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address entitled "Trade Unions Are Founded on Principles of Law and Order."

Adlai Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, was introduced at 6 o'clock. He was given a warm welcome. Among other things he said:

This is the land of liberty—of the largest liberty, but it must never be forgotten that it is liberty regulated by law. Whatever savors of lawlessness is antagonistic to the spirit of our free institutions. Whatever the grievance of the citizen his redress must be found within the pale of the law. For unjust legislation, whenever it exists, there is a remedy. It comes not through defiance of the law and contempt of its ministers, but the sole remedy is that of the ballot. In this land of liberty, of republican government, there can be no excuse for the attempt, whether by the one or the many, to override lawful authority.

Mr. Stevenson's address was followed by the raising of the American flag by a number of young ladies, draped in the national colors, and representing the States of the Union.

Gov. McKinley was introduced about 7 o'clock. The crowd had begun to thin out, but those who remained had not lost their enthusiasm, and cheered the Governor freely. He

RIVERSIDES' ENTRY LIST

Novices Who Will Compete for The New-York Times's Gold Medal.

MEET TO BE AT MANHATTAN FIELD

The Ten-Mile Diamond Invitation Race Expected to Prove a Great Contest Between Class B Fliers.

The Riverside Wheelmen have received a large number of entries for their race meet at Manhattan Field to-morrow. For the mile contest for novices, for which The New-York Times has presented a fifty-dollar gold medal, there are two dozen candidates. The youngsters are all desirous of getting the trophy, and the race will undoubtedly be very interesting.

An event of great importance in the cycling world will be the ten-mile invitation race for Class B cracks. This is an annual fixture under the auspices of the Riversides, and has always resulted in a grand struggle. Among the fliers who have signified their intention of taking part in this big race are Titus, Cabanne, Coulter, Zeigler, Conn Baker, "Nat" Butler, Stevenson, Silvie, Blauvelt, Helfert, Earl, Barnet, Miller, and Brandt. It will be remembered that this event was won last year by Ray McDonald by six inches from Fred Titus, arousing the large gathering to a pitch of enthusiasm that has seldom been witnessed on any race track in this country. The entries in the different events follow:

One Mile Novice.—First Prize, Gold Medal; Second Prize, Silver Medal.—G. E. Bockendorf, Riverside W.; G. H. Creegan, Riverside W.; R. A. Miller, Greenwich W.; M. C. Monill, Separate Company A. A.; A. Waldman, Separate Company A. A.; A. Cronin-feldt, Globe W.; C. H. Tomlinson, Potomac A. C.; H. Drummond, Yorkville W.; J. D. Dabour, Riverside W.; H. P. Bicker, Riverside W.; Julius Schneider, West End W.; M. Long, Triumph W.; M. Mischk, Triumph W.; H. Knoblich, New-York W.; H. Valentine, Liberty W.; B. F. Stanton, Liberty W.; F. H. Carland, M. N. Dailey, and H. Fisher, Riverside W.; J. B. Dusard, C. E. Davies, and J. C. Duane, New-York Tourist W.; J. Pheiffer and A. Gamques, Renwick W.

One Mile Handicap, Class A.—First Prize, Diamond, Value, $50; Second Prize, Diamond, Value, $25; Third Prize, Bicycle Suit, Value, $15.—Ray Dawson, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch;) C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., (15 yards;) E. T. Hand, Crescent W., (30 yards;) C. J. Leibold, Riverside W., (40 yards;) G. H. Smith, Liberty W., (45 yards;) R. W. Stott, P. C. C., (50 yards;) G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W., (60 yards;) J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C., (70 yards;) W. D. McGurn, Harlem W., (75 yards;) T. J. Bell, Riverside W., (80 yards;) E. Bedell, New-York W., (85 yards;) J. Allison, Riverside W., (95 yards;) D. W. Young, Riverside W., (100 yards,) H. Fosdick, Harlem W., (105 yards;) B. F. Stanton, New-York W., (110 yards;) A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. Mc Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $75; second prize, diamond, value $40; third prize, diamond, value $20.

L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. H. Coulter, Toledo, (scratch;) F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W., (25 yards;) Otto Zeigler, San José, Cal., (25 yards;) Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (50 yards;) W. J. Helfert, Utica, N. Y., (50 yards;) Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio, (90 yards;) H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W., (100 yards;) O. S. Brandt New-York, Riverside W., (125 yards;) E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W., (150 yards;) R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., (160 yards;) H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., (180 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (190 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

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C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $75; second prize, diamond, value $40; third prize, diamond, value $20.

L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. H. Coulter, Toledo, (scratch;) F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W., (25 yards;) Otto Zeigler, San José, Cal., (25 yards;) Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (50 yards;) W. J. Helfert, Utica, N. Y., (50 yards;) Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio, (90 yards;) H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W., (100 yards;) O. S. Brandt New-York, Riverside W., (125 yards;) E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W., (150 yards;) R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., (160 yards;) H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., (180 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (190 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Invitation Race, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $150; second prize, diamond, value $75; third prize, diamond, value $35; fourth prize, diamond, value $20.

F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W.; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W.; H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W.; O. S. Brandt, New-York, Riverside W.; E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W.; R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., Riverside W.; J. Valentine, Liberty W., (100 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (100 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Handicap, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $75; second prize, diamond, value $40; third prize, diamond, value $20.

L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. H. Coulter, Toledo, (scratch;) F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W., (25 yards;) Otto Zeigler, San José, Cal., (25 yards;) Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (50 yards;) W. J. Helfert, Utica, N. Y., (50 yards;) Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio, (90 yards;) H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W., (100 yards;) O. S. Brandt New-York, Riverside W., (125 yards;) E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W., (150 yards;) R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., (160 yards;) H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., (180 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (190 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $75; second prize, diamond, value $40; third prize, diamond, value $20.

L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. H. Coulter, Toledo, (scratch;) F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W., (25 yards;) Otto Zeigler, San José, Cal., (25 yards;) Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (50 yards;) W. J. Helfert, Utica, N. Y., (50 yards;) Con Baker, Columbus, Ohio, (90 yards;) H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W., (100 yards;) O. S. Brandt New-York, Riverside W., (125 yards;) E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W., (150 yards;) R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., (160 yards;) H. J. Valentine, Liberty W., (180 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (190 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Invitation, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $150; second prize, diamond, value $75; third prize, diamond, value $35; fourth prize, diamond, value $20.

F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W.; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W.; H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W.; O. S. Brandt, New-York, Riverside W.; E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W.; R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., Riverside W.; J. Valentine, Liberty W., (100 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (100 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value $12.

C. M. Ertz, Riverside W.; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W.; A. M. McIntyre, Riverside W.; G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.; F. C. Bennett, C. C. C.; H. Renaw, Greenwich W.; C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.; W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; C. G. Belbold, Riverside W.; C. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W.; F. Sternberg, Liberty W.; T. M. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; J. Blake, Elizabeth A. C.; G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.; A. J. Riley, Riverside W.; J. Allison, Riverside W.; E. T. Hand, Crescent W.; H. L. Howard, New-York A. C.; J. G. Johnson, Harlem W.; A. M. Stott, Pequod W.

C. K. Granger, Riverside W.; G. B. Beckendorf, Riverside W.; F. T. Green, Riverside W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; W. Frisel, New-York W.; W. D. McGurn, Harlem W.; E. Hodgson, Riverside W.; Bert P. Mosher, Liberty W.; F. F. Nagel, Riverside W.; J. M. Tilford, Riverside W.; J. T. Bean, Riverside W.; A. J. Bulle, Riverside W.; George T. Gates, Riverside W.; W. Owen, Greenwich W.

Ten-Mile Handicap, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, bicycle suit, value $15.

Ray Dawson, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch;) W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) W. A. Rooms, New-Jersey A. C., (40 yards;) E. T. Hand, C. W., (70 yards;) W. A. Brown, Riverside W., (100 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (100 yards.) A. W. Stott, Pastime C. C., (80 yards;) J. H. Barrett, M. W. C., (125 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (150 yards;) T. Mallon, Harlem W., (175 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (200 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Riverside W., (200 yards;) J. T. Bean, Riverside W., (200 yards;) V. D. John, Riverside W., (210 yards;) G. Beckendorf, Riverside W., (225 yards;) S. W. Young, Riverside W., (240 yards;) J. Kirby, Hackensack, (250 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (260 yards;) T. L. Green, Riverside W., (270 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (280 yards.) J. Pfeiffer, Riverside W. (290 yards;) H. F. Mosher, Liberty W., (scratch;) E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) Joe Harrison, Asbury Park W., (40 yards;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (40 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (70 yards;) H. L. Howard, New-York A. C., (100 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W., (100 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (110 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (125 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue, (150 yards.) G. P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W., (150 yards;) F. W. Richt, Brooklyn B. C., (175 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (200 yards;) N. M. Bowes, New-York Tourist W., (210 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (225 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York, (240 yards;) B. J. G. Dabour, Riverside W., (250 yards.) A. McIntyre, Riverside W., (260 yards;) A. C. Green, Greenwich W., (270 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (280 yards;) George Gates, Riverside W., (300 yards.)

E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., (40 yards;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (40 yards;) W. L. Darmer, New-Jersey A. C., (70 yards;) F. D. White, Liberty W., (70 yards;) C. L. Leibold, Riverside W., (100 yards;) O. Headstrum, South Brooklyn W., (100 yards;) T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (125 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue, (125 yards;) G. B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W., (150 yards;) T. J. Bell, Riverside W., (200 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York T. W., (175 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (210 yards;) J. Allison, Riverside W., (225 yards;) H. A. Saunders, Riverside W., (240 yards;) J. B. Dasel, New-York T. W., (250 yards;) E. J. Hargan, C. C. C., (260 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W. (270 yards;) H. T. Quostrop, Pastime C. C., (280 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (300 yards.)

Ten-Mile Invitation, Class B.—First prize, diamond, value $150; second prize, diamond, value $75; third prize, diamond, value $35; fourth prize, diamond, value $20.

F. C. Titus, New-York, Riverside W.; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, Riverside W.; H. R. Steenson, Syracuse, Riverside W.; O. S. Brandt, New-York, Riverside W.; E. F. Miller, Vineland, N. J., Riverside W.; R. A. Silvie, Staten Island, N. Y., Riverside W.; J. Valentine, Liberty W., (100 yards;) H. Finlay, Riverside W., (100 yards;) G. H. Creegan, Riverside W., (105 yards;) C. Phelan, Crescent W., (110 yards;) H. P. Richter, Riverside W., (110 yards;) W. Doctor, Riverside W., (120 yards;) E. S. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) S. A. Cramer, Hamilton W., (140 yards.)

W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., (scratch;) C. K. Granger, Riverside W., (15 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside W. (30 yards;) F. Sternberg, Liberty W., (40 yards;) J. W. Tilford, Riverside W., (50 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) T. W. Richt, Brooklyn Cyclers, (70 yards;) G. H. Yurick, Riverside W., (80 yards;) J. W. Conklin, Arlington, N. J., (80 yards;) C. K. Stevens, Riverside W., (90 yards;) J. C. Duane, New-York W., (95 yards;) M. N. Dailey, Riverside W., (100 yards;) E. W. Gulf, Hackensack W., (105 yards;) H. L. Ruth, Riverside W., (110 yards;) A. Kronfeldt, Greenwich W., (120 yards;) F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, (130 yards;) G. Gates, Riverside W., (140 yards;) A. J. Riley, Riverside W., (140 yards.)

E. Hodgson, Riverside W., (scratch;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (15 yards;) F. A. Nagel, Riverside W., (30 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (40 yards;) T. T. Aston, Bridgeport, Conn., (50 yards;) H. K. Roe, Patchogue W., (60 yards;) C. B. Frazier, New-York Tourist W., (70 yards;) R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., (80 yards;) B. D. John, Riverside W., (85 yards;) J. W. Fenwick, New-York W., (95 yards;) H. L. Saunders, Riverside W., (105 yards;) E. J. Hargan, Columbia C. C., (110 yards;) A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., (120 yards;) J. M. Long, Tourist C., (125 yards.) F. B. Curtis, Riverside W., (130 yards;) S. Winterbottom, New-York W., (140 yards.)

One-Mile Open, Class A.—First prize, diamond, value $50; second prize, diamond, value $25; third prize, pair tires, value

THE CHAUTAUQUA AT POINT O' WOODS

Six Thousand at Its Opening and the Promises for Its Success Are Good.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 4.—Six thousand persons, from the villages of Babylon, Bay Shore, Islip, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, and Moriches and interior towns, attended the Chautauqua opening at Point o' Woods to-day.

Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, who made the address this afternoon, came over in the rain in a sailboat.

The Chautauqua by the sea at Point o' Woods is a brand-new institution for Long Islanders, and they hardly knew what to make of it last year, the first season. It has grown in such popular favor that at the beginning of this, its second season, there is a village here of nearly seventy-five buildings.

All the rooms in the new W. C. T. U. Inn, the handsomest and best-appointed building on the grounds, have been engaged. An experienced caterer is connected with the inn. This building has been erected by the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions of Suffolk County, and the assembly hall will be used as a rallying place this Summer for the temperance women.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Lozier, the latter ex-President of Sorosis, have engaged rooms here. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake has a cottage. Editor McClure of McClure's Magazine is tenting on the beach. Prof. Charles F. Kroeh and J. Burkitt Webb of Stevens Institute and Prof. John Nicol and Dr. Jeanette Green are registered at the Point o' Woods Hotel.

Barron Didn't Mean to Kill.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—Coroner Miles of Yonkers held his inquest to-day into the shooting and killing of an unknown woman yesterday afternoon by Carlyle W. Barron on the country farm of his father here.

After the taking of the testimony of all the witnesses, the jury, which was composed of the best men of the village, returned a verdict that the shooting was entirely accidental and exonerated the young man, whereupon the Coroner discharged him from custody.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Cissie Loftus in London.—Pretty little Cissie Loftus, the English imitator, has been royally welcomed back to London. She is playing an engagement at the Palace Theatre, and since her return there the house has been crowded nightly. The London press cannot say too much in compliment of the little woman, and she cannot say too much against America and everything American. Cissie was greatly disappointed with her visit to this country. She made the mistake of many another great artist, in imagining that her talents fitted her for a higher position in stage life than she occupied, and Mr. Daly made the same mistake. He brought her here and paid her salary for months, getting nothing in return, and then was forced to give her up as a hopeless case. Of course, the humiliation arising from all this was great, but Cissie is back again now in her legitimate place in the London music halls. Here she fills all requirements perfectly, and she is probably happy. As an imitator she is great; as an actress, she never could have risen above mediocrity.

—No Fourth of July Matinées.—The theatrical managers of New-York are slowly, but surely, absorbing wisdom. For the first time in many years there were no matinées yesterday, and actors had a chance to enjoy the Fourth like the average citizen. When the managers saw the rain yesterday they probably all congratulated themselves on their decision to give no afternoon performance, but, as a matter of fact, the rain would have been in their favor, if it had any influence at all, as it kept people from going to seaside resorts, and from attending the many open-air sporting events announced for the day. People do not care to attend theatres on warm holiday afternoons, and the fact that managers are beginning to realize this is something to be grateful for.

—Season of the Hollands.—Richard Mansfield has decided to present E. M. and Joseph Holland at the Garrick Theatre, Aug. 5, in a new play by Harry and Edward Paulton called "Horace." The new stars will be supported by an admirable company, including Maud Harrison, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Olive Oliver, Grace Rutter, Lawrence Muir, W. N. Griffith, Hugo Poland, A. Morris, R. P. Cotton, and Lawrence Eddinger. The new play will be put in rehearsal very soon. The season of the two Holland brothers has already been booked almost to next Summer.

—Carla Englaender Appears.—Carla Englaender appeared as the Postmistress in "The Tyrolean" at Terrace Garden last night, and made a great hit, being called before the curtain six times at the close of the second act. Miss Englaender has been very ill for the past two weeks, and was not expected to appear before next Monday. Della Fox and Bettina Girard were prominent in the audience last night, and applauded Miss Englaender vigorously.

—Manager Kahn Going.—Gustave Kahn, manager of the Comeid-Ferenczy Comic Opera Company, now playing at Terrace Garden, will start for San Francisco next week, to look after the interests of Heinrich Conreid's new comedy company, which will open a Summer season at the Baldwin Theatre, in that city. Mr. Kahn is very popular with the patrons of Terrace Garden, and will be sadly missed by them.

—Manager Rice's New Comedy.—In addition to the burlesques which Manager E. E. Rice will have on the road and in this city next season, he will send on tour a comedy company which will present a new play called "The Globe Trotter."

—Rejane in London.—Mme. Rejane will begin an engagement at the Garrick Theatre in London next Monday, under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, presenting "Ma Cousine" as her opening programme.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, July 4—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE—Fair, except rain near the coast, warmer in southern portion, northerly, shifting to westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Showers, warmer in southern portion, westerly winds. VERMONT, generally fair, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, preceded by rain in the early morning, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by rain in southern portion, warmer, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, showers, light southerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, showers in western portion, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except showers in southern portion, light southerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, rain in the early morning, followed by fair and warmer westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, preceded by showers, warmer in southeast portion, westerly winds. DELAWARE and MARYLAND, showers, warmer, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, threatening weather and occasional showers, warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, showers in central and eastern portion, fair in western portion, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, warmer, variable winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, showers, warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, showers, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, light southerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds. OHIO, generally fair, variable winds, becoming southerly. INDIANA, fair, except showers in extreme southern portion, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern and eastern portions, southerly winds. IOWA, showers, light southerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, showers in western portion, fair in eastern portion, warmer in central and northern portions; variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in central and western portions, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, variable, becoming northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, showers in eastern portion, fair and cooler in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. KANSAS, showers in eastern portion, warmer in extreme northeast, fair and cooler in western portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. COLORADO, fair cooler, westerly winds. MONTANA, showers, cooler, northwesterly winds.

There has been a general fall in pressure in districts east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in New-England and the Middle States. A slight depression has appeared on the South New-England coast, accompanied by rain on the coast from Boston to Hatteras. Showers have fallen in the central and Lower Mississippi Valley, the east Gulf States, and Florida. The temperature has risen on the Rocky Mountain slopes and fallen on the Middle Atlantic coast. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the past twelve hours—New-York, 1.01; Block Island, 1.38; Hatteras, 1.10; Jupiter, 1.04; Montgomery, 1.06; Memphis, 1.54. During the past twenty-four hours—Lafayette, La., 3.20; Evergreen, Ala., 2.90. Increasing cloudiness, with unsettled weather, is indicated for all districts east of the Mississippi. Higher temperature will prevail in the Ohio Valley and lake regions and lower temperature in the Northwest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. Paul, July 4.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota adjourned last evening for the Summer without touching the appeal of Hayward, the convicted murderer. A member of the court stated to-day that the case would take its regular turn on the calendar and might be reached in October. This gives Hayward another lease of life.

Long Branch, July 4.—William Travis, an Asbury Park jeweler, aged sixty-five years, while riding his bicycle this morning on Broadway, fell to the pavement, fracturing his skull. He died this afternoon at the County Hospital.

Mobile, July 4.—Morris Slater, alias "Railroad Bill," a negro desperado, shot and killed Sheriff E. S. McMillan of Escambia County, Ala., last night near Bluff Springs, Fla.

Duluth, July 4.—Joseph Bouchare, a market gardener, was digging a well yesterday morning when his pick struck a rich vein of gold ore.

Newburg, July 4.—John Henry (colored) and Steve Yumba (white) were killed by West Shore trains near this city to-day.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

To-day: 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:30, 3:40, 4:00, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 5th St., Brklyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 34th St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 25 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, west side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 A. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 40 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS 6:06 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.

NEW ALL-WATER ROUTE
TO OLD IRON PIER.

Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M.

Tickets at all down-town Elevated Stations.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls together; one cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. 245 East 30th St.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required; takes entire charge; city or country; city references. A. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, and BAKER.—First-class; all soups and desserts; would go to country; two years' reference from last place. Smith, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; can make good butter or assist with washing; good reference. 145 South Market St., Newark, N. J.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, two days, at 18 West 48th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes a few more customers by day; faultless fit; finest finish; $1.50 a day. Miss A. Carlson, 117 East 34th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By lady's maid and seamstress; go as traveler and packer; not seasick. Call, for two days, 21 West 17th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going out of town wishes position for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 41 West 47th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse that can take entire charge, understanding all bottle feedings; willing and obliging; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a strong woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; best reference. 304 East 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' best city references; two years in last place; will be highly recommended by last employer. M. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced, age twenty-seven years, height 5 feet 10 inches; highest English references; total abstainer; desires place in or near New-York. F. Knight, 1523 North St., Phila.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; with second man or parlormaid; good personal references of three and four years; age, 34; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Thompson, 440 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Scotchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; sober and reliable; excellent city reference. H. G., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Competent man; Protestant; skillful care, treatment, and driving road and carriage horses; neat and particular with all his work; very willing; several years' highest city recommendations. Advertiser, 237 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 27; married; one child; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands everything connected with gentleman's place; temperate; best reference. D., 301 East 49th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

The Banished Organ Grinder.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

Little Miss Kittie was seated alone,
With no one home to mind her;
Her fancy stirred with the strident tone
Of the song of the organ grinder.

She heard that son of a dago play
"It Isn't for Me to Tell";
Then he shifted his stop and pounded out
The story of "Daisy Bell."

He coolly informed her "Summer Had Come"
And the swallows begun to sing;
He skipped the Fall and the Winter months,
And jumped to "The Beautiful Spring."

"White Wings Should Never Grow Weary" more
Till "Sweet Violets" should die,
And "Johnny Would March to His Home Again"
In the bitterly "Sweet Bye and Bye."

"The Suwanee River" should pour its stream
To the bed of "The Deep Blue Sea,"
Through the hazy mist of "A Maiden's Dream"
In the "Year of the Jubilee."

Such mixtures to swallow now pretty Miss Kit
Did find most exceedingly hard;
She opened the window and sang quite loud,
He "Couldn't Play There in Her Yard."

The son of a dago writhed with pain
And moved him two blocks along;
'Twas the only way she could get relief
From the organ grinder's song.

At Large Again.

From The Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

At length the man who was always reminded of a little story fell into the hands of the brigands.

"It serves him right!" the world said, giving a loud sigh of relief.

The brigands put him into a cave a mile under ground, and 100 brigands slept about him all night. Just as they had begun to keep him imprisoned for thirty long years, for nobody would ever ransom him, the man was reminded of another little story, and in less than an hour he had bored his way out.

When his friends heard of it they would have shuddered, only he didn't have any friends.

Shock to the Prayer Meeting.

From The Boston Budget.

Young people often have a time when they amuse themselves by saying everything backward. It once proved a nearly fatal habit to a young minister, who for some time previous to his ordination had been one of a number of hard-reading but laughter-loving young people in Berlin.

At his first prayer meeting, held in his native town, the poor young man rose and said: "Deacon Wood will please pread and rayer. No, rayer and pread." And then he sat down in confusion worse confounded, and left Deacon Wood to lead in prayer.

No Impediment.

From Brooklyn Life.

He—I would love to go abroad on our wedding trip, dearest, but the very thought of seasickness unmans me.

She—Don't let it disturb you a bit, darling, I am never seasick.

On the Contrary.

From The Washington Star.

"And so," said the friend of the British litterateur, "you're not knighted!"

"No," was the reply; "I'm simply dazed."

His Views.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I rise to observe," said the aeronaut, looking out over the landscape spread below him.

Situations Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands thoroughly care and management of private stable; good appearance; willing, sober, and reliable; first-class city reference. M. S., 124 West 54th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; useful, obliging, and polite; nine years' reference from one family; city or country. Thomas Murray, 168 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man with seven years' best references from last employer; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness. G. M., 628 Park Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman; can be highly recommended as first-class in every respect; has lived with him the last seven years. B. N., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Fifteen years' unexceptionable recommendations; thoroughly experienced; temperate, respectful, stylish, careful, economical, and trustworthy. Obedient, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; four-in-hand or tandem if necessary; best references; wages moderate. H. C., 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate, willing, careful, stylish. Watson, 130 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses and carriages; willing to be useful. O'Brien, 125 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging. J. C., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; strictly temperate; understands everything connected with gentleman's private place; will be found willing and obliging. K., 204 East 45th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent references; age, 28; single. O. F., care of Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Just out of employment; city or country; best of references. Martin, 215 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—English; 27, married; one child; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, care of lawns; fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting and improving grounds; references. Gardener, Box 40, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—By a Scandinavian; has 15 years' experience in this country; 30 years of age; used to horses and is a good gardener. 252 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or OTHERWISE.—By young Englishman; age, 24; height, 6 feet; good personal city refernce. J. K. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—First-class; seven years' highest reference; excellent; hornblower; temperate, faithful. Young, 1,620 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in stables or otherwise. P. F. K., 124 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT—BOOKKEEPER.—Age, 30 years; fomerly a member of a well-known firm of public accountants; is desirous of securing a position at a moderate salary; is thoroughly competent to devise money and labor saving systems and is prepared to furnish highest references as to such qualifications. VERITAS, Post Office Box 2,071.

DETECTIVE.—Collects legal evidence, obtains information confidentially; charges moderate; highest reference. SOUTHWORTH, 402 East 53d St.

OYSTERMAN.—By first-class oysterman, (side knife.) Steady Employment, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a young man, 18 years old, as stenographer and typewriter, (Hammond machine;) wages, $8; best references. J. N., 844 3d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church, at 209 East 42d St., supplies domestic servants and persons to fill mercantile positions.

WANTED—A cook at 16 West 51st St. Call, between 3 and 5 P. M.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Cool, well furnished single and large rooms, with superior board; table board; moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

32d ST., 34 WEST, BETWEEN BROADway and 5th Av.—Suite of rooms, and single rooms; well furnished; quiet; central; breakfast and dinner optional; Summer prices.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,

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THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Mer

WET DAY FOR MARKSMEN

Contests at the Schuetzen Fest Carried on at Clouded Ranges.

ACTIVITY AT THE SHOOTING HOUSE

New-York Sharpshooters' Scores—H. D. Muller Fourth on Target of Honor.

REMARKABLE RIFLE OF A MAINE JUDGE

Team Bowling Takes Place To-day—List of Entries Indicates Good Sport—Results at the Targets.

The leaves drooped and the flags and bunting hung limp at Glendale Park yesterday, betokening utter disgust at Mr. Dunn's terrible blunder in predicting that the day "would be a perfect Fourth of July." He had given false hope to the promoters of the Schuetzen Fest, and on his authority they made preparations for immense crowds. In consequence, the most unpopular man on earth with the sharpshooters at present is the weather observer. His veracity is very much doubted by these men just now.

That the Schuetzen Park would have contained a multitude is evidenced from the fact that up to noon the Long Island Railroad had sold nearly 5,000 tickets for Glendale Park. From that hour until 4 o'clock, when the rain was steady, only 100 tickets were sold. The trolley lines also carried heavily loaded cars to the grounds in the forenoon, and did a very small business in the afternoon, although preparations had been made for an extraordinary day's business.

Despite the many drawbacks, there was a jolly crowd of goodly numbers at the festival, which, while the rain lasted, found shelter in the covered dance platforms, booths, and tents. When the rain stopped for a brief period they plodded through the soaked paths and grass, not seeming to heed to any extent the impediments to promenading.

The most popular of the bevy of flower girls—Miss Bertha Loeciüs—vended her boutonnières as actively as if the sun were shining its brightest. The Schuetzen Lies'l, as the barmaid is titled, served many thirsty mortals with the favorite beverages of the Germans.

One of these barmaids created a little commotion by her tears and sobs in the centre of the shooting-house promenade early in the afternoon. She had been fortunate, as she thought, in having a party of liberal customers who were drinking wine very freely. While she was serving another party her liberal customers departed without settling the bill. The barmaids have to pay for what they order on delivery, hence the outburst of grief.

The African dodger was very much subdued by an event during the only big rush he experienced all day. He had successfully dodged the spheres thrown by a Brooklyn trio. The balltossers being urged by him to keep on trying to "break his black skull," they told him they would bring Rusie, the baseball pitcher, to-day. This alarmed the loquacious colored man, and with tears in his eyes he exclaimed: "Fo' de law's sake, white man, don't bring dat Giant pitcher ober heah, please. He shuly kill dis niggah. Ef you fotch dat big feller heah I gibs up my job; sartain and shuh. Please hab some 'sideration fo' a poo' man, though he only am a brack man, please."

A salute of 119 guns was fired late in the afternoon, but the pyrotechnical display was postponed until Saturday night. The committee had arranged for a magnificent display, and felt sorely disappointed at being compelled to let the Fourth of July go by without this part of the show. If the weather permits the fireworks will be set off to-morrow night after the turning contests have finished and the shooting for the day has ceased.

On the shooting house things were unusually lively. There was no evidence here until late in the afternoon that the unpropitious weather had interfered with the schuetzen fest. A strong rivalry continued until about 5 o'clock, when the wind interfered with the crack riflemen's scores. The targets of honor were pierced by a large number of prominent shooters.

New-York and Brooklyn men in numbers tried their skill on these plates. The best shots of the day at these targets were made by H. D. Muller of the New-York Central Schuetzen Corps, who, through a score of 66 out of a possible 75, took the fourth place in this contest.

A local journalist, who is a member of the Zettler Rifle Club of this city, did some good work yesterday. He is Anton Klein of The New-Yorker Herold. He scored 86 on the point target. He won a silver medal the first day of the festival, and is now putting in his spare time in trying to win a gold medal.

Franz Mayer of the New-York Independent Schuetzen, made 178 at the point target yesterday, and carried off a gold and silver medal in consequence.

Valentine Loewer made a good score on the point target, getting two red flags in his 120 shots.

The curiosity of the day at the shooting stand was a peculiarly contrived weapon, made by Judge E. J. Cram of Biddeford, Me., one of the old Creedmoor shots. He was at the shooting house for the first time yesterday. Judge Cram is a powerful man, and, in consequence, requires a very heavy weapon. His rifle weighs twenty-one pounds, of which the main weight is in the barrel, the stock being of light pine.

The gun has a rifle barrel inclosed in a two-and-a-quarter-inch gas pipe. The gas pipe is filled with lead, so as to give it the required weight. There is no rest. The weapon has an aperture sight, which is tied upon the barrel with a piece of twine. A fragment of a three-cornered file is also tied on the rifle, this doing the service of a spirit level. The Judge loads his own cartridges on the shooting stand, and uses a bullet with two tails to it, which, being something of a wag, he calls the feathers. When he gets a swelled shell in the chamber, and if the leverage of the lock is not strong enough to force it into the breech block, he drives the breech block down with the butt of his re- and de- capper.

The gun was tried yesterday for the first time, and the Judge expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it. He broke the firing pin after firing twenty-two shots.

While he was demonstrating the workings of the weapon to several expert riflemen, the gun made an average of two misses out of three attempts to shoot. Judge Cram works industriously while he is at the gun rack, and each shot is only made after he has performed all the labors entailed in cleaning the strange firearm and making the cartridges.

The contest for the honor of Shooting King is now in full progress. Many of the crack shots are accumulating good scores for this competition. A large number of medals are being given out every day. Up to last night seventy silver medals, thirty-two gold medals, and five silver cups had been won.

The headquarters were visited yesterday by President John Meunier and Vice President Max Rosenthal of the Western Schuetzen Bund. Both men live in Milwaukee, where the Western Schuetzen Fest was held two weeks ago, and came here on an official visit to the National Schuetzen Bund. They were accompanied by R. Richter of Wauwatosa, Wis., who is the shooting king of the Milwaukee festival. The delegation was heartily greeted by President William V. Weber and his staff and made to feel that they were cordially welcome.

A false rumor was current on the grounds yesterday that John Baumann, who met with an accident at the airgun gallery, had died during the day. His physician says that he will be able to pay a visit to the sharpshooters before the Schuetzen Fest closes.

Delegates of the companies of the Brooklyn Krieger Bund, that were not represented Wednesday, were in attendance yesterday, and paid their respects to the officers of the Bund. S. Bachmann, a well-known old German actor, who was Sergeant-at-Arms at the last Schuetzen Fest at Union Hill, also greeted his many friends. The headquarters were visited by many prominent New-York and Brooklyn Germans yesterday, and all guests received a royal welcome.

The bowlers have stay to-day. The team-bowling contests take place this afternoon, and judging from the entries recorded it will be a mammoth bowling tournament. The alleys are praised by bowlers generally, and good scores are anticipated.

The Marksman in Action.
An Interior View of the Shooting House, Showing the Full Range.

William Ehrenpfort,
California's Seventy-Year-Old Sharpshooter.

August Jungblut,
One of California's Prize Seekers.

WORK OF THE MARKSMEN.

Some Excellent Scores Made at the Targets of Honor.

Although a rainstorm is not propitious for good shootings, the work at the range was remarkably good. On the two targets of honor the scores were passed. On the ring, Strecker's 73 were tied, while the results on the man and standard came pretty near the top.

The silver medal chasers kept the markers busy all day on the point targets, and about seventy got the prize for their pains. Five silver goblets and thirty-two gold medals were awarded to the winners.

When the gates of the Schuetzen Park closed Robert Bartow of Bridgeport held the post of honor at the Columbia, with 67 points out of a possible 75, and 8 points ahead of his nearest competitors. Yesterday morning Louis Flack of the Zettler Rifle Club, this city, assumed the lead, with 21, 24, 25—70. His triumph, however, was also of short duration, for T. P. Schuster of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein went him one better, 23, 25, 23—71.

The California crack was warmly congratulated by his friends, but he begged them not to praise the day before the evening set in, and as it is giant against giant in the present shooting match, Mr. Schuster is pretty nearly right.

The other crack from the Golden Gate, young A. H. Paye, smashed all hitherto leading scores by getting the first "stich" on the Germania, which means that he shot three Bull's-eyes or red flags. For a change he went to the Columbia, where he shot 65, and after recording 42 on the standard turned his attention to the point targets and got a silver medal. Then he went home happy. In the meantime Charles Hutsch of the Hudson Rifle Club had tied his three flags on the Germania.

As the day advanced and Jupiter Pluvius seemed relenting there were fresh arrivals of riflemen, some of whom immediately commenced shooting, while others only took in the surroundings, preferring to wait for a better light. Among those who caught the fever of shooting was the well-known rifleman Gottlieb Worn, flushed with his recent victory over that good marksman Ignatz Martin. The match was 100 shots at the ring, distance 600 yards. Worn's total score was 1,076. His opponent quit after the eighth inning, having run out of ammunition. Worn's lead, however, was then already too big to overcome. Yesterday Worn made the fine score of 90 on the man target.

Ed Richter, who won the king's medal at Milwaukee last month, looked in the shooting gallery. He will begin to work to-day. Another arrival was W. Hasenzahl of Cincinnati. "Gus" Zimmermann was at the targets again, making twice 70 on the ring and 46 on the standard. This last score was overtopped by M. Gindele, the Captain of the Cincinnati Rifle Association. Both Gindele and Zimmermann scored 86 on the man. A. Strecker, the California crack, shot 70 on the ring yesterday. He thus lowered his own record—73—made on Sunday.

The following are the scores made at the targets of honors until 2 P. M.:

COLUMBIA.

Name and Club.	Fractions.			Total.
F. P. Schuster, San Francisco	23	25	23	71
Louis Flack, Zettler R. C., N. Y.	21	24	23	70
H. D. Muller, Central S. C.	18	23	25	66
A. Braun, Jr., Hudson R. C.	24	22	20	66
Herman Block, St. Louis	24	19	22	65
A. H. Pope, San Francisco	19	23	23	65
A. Strecker, San Francisco	17	23	24	64
F. C. Watts, Newark	23	17	23	63
G. Helm, San Francisco	18	24	21	63
R. Buss, Empire R. C.	18	20	24	62
Charles Hutch, Hudson R. C.	24	20	17	61
H. Nahlenbrock, Hudson R. C.	17	24	10	60
E. Fischer, Hoboken	19	20	21	60
V. Rapp, St. Louis	22	23	15	60

Otto Heintz, D. A. S. G., 59; J. Schmidt, Zettler R. C., 58; John G. Toekse, D. A. S. G., 56; G. Bermus, D. A. S. G., 56; H. Lohmann, Hoboken S. C., 55; J. Jarden, 54; Max Welkersreuther, Williamsburg S. G., 49; A. Stoll, Freitag R. C., 49; J. Bodenstab, Zettler R. C., 49; John Mason, Greenpoint R. C., 49; H. Weber, 48; William Muller, 45; B. Hecht, Freitag R. C., 42; J. Meyer, Hoboken S. S. C., 41; Otto Heim, Hoboken S. S. C., 37; Ferd Stutz, D. A. S. G., 36; A. Kahle, S. T. S. C., 36; John A. Scheuermann, Seppenfeldt Co., 33.

GERMANIA.

A. H. Pape, San Francisco S. V., 3; Charles Hutsch, Hudson R. C., 3; J. Schmidt, Zettler R. C., 2; A. Stoll, Freitag R. C., 2; Louis Flach, Zettler R. C., 1; A. Braun, Jr., Hudson R. C., 1; H. Block, T. S., St. Louis, 1; F. C. Watts, Newark S. G., 1; G. Helm, San Francisco S. V., 1; E. Fischer, Hoboken R. C., 1; Ferd Stutz, D. A. S. G., 1; A. Kahle, S. T. S. C., 1.

Appended are the scores on the target of honors from 2 to 7 P. M.:

COLUMBIA.

D. B. Factor, San Francisco S. V., 68; Robert Schulenburg, Williamsburg, 65; August W. Steuben, Hudson A. C., 64; William A. Hicks, 64; A. A. Stillman, Baldwinsville R. C., 62; W. Hennery, Excelsior, 61; G. D. Wiegman, Zeilar, 61; C. A. Range, City S., 60; J. G. Dillon, Philadelphia, 60; D. Merrn, Central, 60; G. Worn, Williamsburg, 59; C. Neugobank, Trerdy, 59; Alls Stein, T. S. N. Y., 58; D. A. Steng, Newark, 57; Max Tropp, D. A. S. G., 56; J. H. Hughes, Excelsior, 54; John Meryll, D. A. S. G., 53; C. Neumege, Hoboken, 52; Henry Benkelsbach, Broklyn, 52; J. Facklamm, City, 51; N. C. Kiegel, Newark, 50; C. Hepk, Miller R. C., 50; H. C. Tonng, Bridgeport, 49; N. Becker, Zettler Rifle Club, 48; F. W. Brandt, Hoboken, 48; Guy Lindklosser, D. A. S. G., 45; C. Blumersberg, Zettler, 43; H. Zettler, Emp, 42; J. Wilkersen, Bridgeport, 41; William Roeber, Brooklyn, 38; C. Gochman, City, 33; F. Jargenbeln, Frietag, 33; William Ricke, O. O., 31; C. Schultz, 27; A. Stehle, 18.

GERMANIA.

D. B. Factor, 8; S. Francke, 2; J. H. Hughes, Excelsior, 2; Robert Schulenburg, Williamsburg; J. G. Dillon, Philadelphia; G. Worn, Williamsburg; John Wenzel, 2; C. Neumege, H. C. Koegel, Newark; F. W. Brandt, Hoboken, F. Lindklosser, D. A. S. G.; and E. Schultz, Freitag Rifle Club, 1 each.

Scores on general targets:

STANDARD.

M. Gindele, 47; Gus Zimmerman, 46; Alex Stein, 46; William Hayes, 44; D. B. Factor, 44; L. Beers, 44; G. W. Joiner, 43; P. F. Schuster, 42; A. H. Pape, 42; G. Worn, 42; J. Martin, 42; A. H. Merriman, 41; John Bordenthal, 41; H. J. Lyons, 41; W. A. Pryor, 39; H. D. Muller, 39; Charles Neumeyer, 39; M. Bedell, 39; C. Langsdorf, 39; Henry Lomann, 39; C. J. Dalley, 38; F. Bendel, 38; A. A. Stidman, 38; J. J. Kelly, 38; W. Morse, 38; P. F. Schuster, 36; A. H. Lighton, 36; V. Ropp, Jr., 35; A. Feigel, 33; A. Kronsberg, 32; F. S. Harrison, 32; A. Schultz, 31; G. H. Hughes, 31.

RING.

L. Bendel, 71; M. Tropp, 71; D. B. Factor, 71; A. Strecker, 70; Gus Zimmermann, 70; W. A. Pryor, 69; J. Dux, 69; A. Stein, 69; M. Gindele, 69; Charles Neumeyer, 69; L. Buss, 68; S. G. Lyons, 68; W. Muller, 67; A. Stillmann, 67; G. Worm, 67; Frederick Eisele, 66; W. Morris, 66; J. W. Joiner, 66; F. C. Schuster, 66; H. Loman, 65; A. H. Merriman, 64; A. Gross, 64; F. W. Brandt, 63; C. G. Dally, 62; John Facklamm, 62; Philip Feigel, 62; C. F. Schneider, 62; W. W. Tucker, 61; John Motzer, 61; F. Lindkloster, 61; Ernest Fischer, 61; Otto Hintz, 60; Henry Lanby, 60.

MAN.

G. Worn, 93; C. Neumeyer, 91; W. W. Tucker, 91; John Facklamm, 88; Gus Zimmermann, 86, M. Gindele, 86; H. D. Muller, 86; C. Langsdorf, 85; J. W. Rothwell, 83; S. J. Lyons, 82; L. Buss, 81; Otto Hintz, 80; H. Lanby, 80; W. A. Pryor, 78; Val Horn, 78; A. Kranzberg, 77; G. Menzel, 76; C. Bodenstal, 75; G. C. Cramm, 73; John Kolle, 70; A. H. Merriman, 70.

POINT.

Silver festival cups for 300 points were awarded to Otto Mertens, H. M. Pope, H. D. Muller, G. W. Joiner, and W. Roeber.

Gold medals for 150 points were awarded to W. Dalton, W. R. Pryor, J. Schmidt, E. M. Steuber, J. Munzel, E. F. Kolb, J. E. Kelley, W. Helbig, L. Vogel, J. A. Boyken, W. Roeber, W. M. Farrow, Phil F. Schmidt, J. F. Travis, S. G. Schmidt, H. Weber, J. S. Dillon, C. Molter, A. H. Merriman, L. Maurer, William Soll, Val Horn, D. C. Peters, C. B. Schneider, C. Plitz, J. Kolle, F. Meyer, G. A. Strong, V. Rapp, Jr., J. G. Thoelke, C. Engert, Capt. D. Meersse.

Silver medals were won by G. L. Petry, H. Block, Joseph Bittschier, H. Busch, A. P. Christsen, Julius Lask, J. Gunther, A. Hildebrandt, Albert Geher, A. Rodler, A. Liscke, H. Lutz, G. Renker, W. Fajen, C. A. Niemeyer, C. Pletz, F. C. Rose, August Schmidt, M. Dorrler, J. E. Kelly, Henry Meyer, G. Reiser, August Schumacher, H. F. Tuck, Philip Wissig, R. J. Young, P. J. Young, B. Lehn, A. A. Stillman, Charles Schaeffer, Charles Reid, C. J. Dalley, G. Bauer, Jacob Buchfeldt, Peter Bernhardt, M. Prapp, W. Lieber, J. Meyer, A. W. Lembke, H. Wensing, H. Nolte, A. Peters, G. Ossler, John Kniese, William Mueller, Fred Mayser, W. Morris, Lorenz Zeller, E. Piepenbring, H. C. Koegel, A. H. Pape, J. N. Hermann, John G. Thoelke, G. Rückel, Franz Mayer, J. C. Hughes, G. A. Strong, Charles Fuchs, C. Kintzer, C. Neugebauer, A. Siedenburg, A. Nehling, John Volz, W. Hennessey, H. Heckmann, Otto Hinz, and Jacob Dux.

The official measurement of the bull's-eyes shot on the third day of the meeting shows the following scores, the figures denoting how many 1-1000 parts of an inch are between the inner circle of the black and the spot hit by the bullet: George Hodgdon, 27½; M. Ficken, 38; F. S. Harrison, 45½; F. Erxmeyer, 56.

The following are the complete scores made on Wednesday:

STANDARD.

W. Hayes, 48; M. Gindele, 47; C. J. Dalley, 47; W. Wheeler, 47; F. C. Ross, 46; L. Flack, 46; S. J. Lyon, 45; J. W. Rothwell, 44; C. T. Travis, 43; C. Schroeder, 42; G. Homrighausen, 42; F. Schroeder, 42; G. Homrighausen, 42; H. M. Pope, 42; F. Simon, 40; A. A. Stillman, 40; G. Kraus, 39; R. Busse, 38; J. Blumenberg, 38; W. Morris, 40; B. Zahn, 37; J. Corrle, 37; E. Greiner, 37.

RING.

William Hayes, 72; L. Flack, 71; G. Homrighausen, 70; C. W. Horney, 69; F. S. Lyon, 69; F. C. Ross, 69; Ignatz Luft, 68; M. B. Engel, 68; M. Gindele, 68; B. Zahn, 68; G. Furkess, 67; George W. Lutz, 65; H. Radluff, 65; E. T. Stephens, 65; A. Krousberg, 65.

MAN.

William Hayes, 92; S. F. Lyon, 91; G. Homrighausen, 90; Ignatz Luft, 89; M. B. Engel, 88; B. Zahn, 87; G. Kraus, 86; P. Bartow, 84; L. Schmidt, 84; Ignatz Martin, 83; W. Hofele, 81; Rebhan, 78; A. Kronsberg, 77; R. Flendel, 74; F. Schroeder, 72; Theodore Lloyd, 72; F. P. Schuster, 64; J. Corrle, 63; J. G. Dillie, 63.

A Beggar with $500 in His Pocket.

Thomas Robinson, who refused to give his address, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with begging on Sixth Avenue at an early hour in the morning.

When taken before Magistrate Flammer, Robinson said that he was a hard-working man. He has only one leg. He cried bitterly, and said: "Please let me go, Judge. I have an old mother to look after, and I am an honest, hard-working man."

"No," said Magistrate Flammer. "I shall have to fine you $5."

"But, your Honor," Robinson pleaded, "I cannot pay a fine. I have not got a penny."

"That is too bad," said the Magistrate, "but I guess you will be better off in the workhouse."

Robinson hobbled back to the Clerk's desk and pulled out a large roll of bills. He had at least $500. He paid his fine and hobbled out of court.

"Me go to the workhouse?" he muttered. "Not on your life!"

Turkish Parlors Raided.

Acting Inspector Brooks and a squad of detectives, accompanied by Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker, made a raid, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the Turkish smoking parlors kept by Ousani Brothers, at 1,210 Broadway.

Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court discharged all the prisoners with the exception of one of the Ousani's and the three attendants, whom he paroled until this afternoon.

Lawyer Stryker's Leg Cut Off.

William Stryker, twenty-one years old, a lawyer, who lives on the Shore Road in the Thirty-first Ward, while attempting to get on a Long Island Railroad train at Manhattan Crossing, Sheepshead Bay, last evening, slipped and fell under the wheels of the engine.

His left leg was cut off at the knee. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. Conductor James Kelby and Engineer Charles Colly were arrested on the charge of criminal negligence.

THE EMERALD'S COLT CUP

Won in a Heavy Rainstorm in the Larchmont Regatta.

SIXTY-ONE YACHTS START TO RACE

Interesting Contests in Several Classes in Spite of the Weather—Amorita Makes Her Debut and Ends on the Rocks.

Larchmont yachtsmen have not yet found a means of providing suitable weather for their regattas, otherwise yesterday's races would have been sailed in sunshine and with a steady breeze. Instead of this there was a heavy downpour of rain from the time the yachts began to cross the line until the last boat had finished.

The wind seemed to be trying to show how cleverly it could box the compass. It succeeded quite well. At the start it was light from the north, then it shifted to the southwest and then round the south until it got a little east in it, and after this it went back to the northwest. The Larchmont Club has had lots of good luck during the last few years, and so the members are not grumbling. They think, though, it was rather hard to select the Fourth of July for such a downpour.

The harbor was crowded with yachts early in the morning, and in addition to the racers there was a fleet almost as large of yachts to follow the others over the course. The Albertina was in the harbor to take the guests of the clubmen over the course. She took a big crowd up from the city, and the propeller, Mary E. Gordon, was kept busy transferring those from the clubhouse to the steamer until the time of the start. The Regatta Committee, John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Wilson Marshall, were on the tug Raymond. Major Ulrick's launch Blitz and W. Marshall's launch Levanter went to the outer marks to take the time as the yachts turned.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the courses were signalled from the judges' boat. The yacht of series A and B were to sail course No. 6. This is to Hempstead Harbor, then to Parsonage Point, and back to the starting line, a distance of 10¾ nautical miles. Classes A, B, and C of schooners were to sail three times over this course, and Classes D and E of schooners and 2 to 8 of sloops twice over. All the other yachts were to sail twice over Course No. 10. This was to a stake two miles southeast from the starting line, then to the Scotch Caps, and then to the starting line. The wind, when the preparatory signal was given, was from the north, which meant a run across the Sound. Promptly at 11:35 o'clock all the schooners and big sloops were sent off.

Queen Mab crossed first, at 11:36:24. Her boom was off to starboard, and her spinnaker was broken out to port. Then came the Emerald at 11:36:27, Elsemarie at 11:37:20, Katrina at 11:37:44, Ramona at 11:38:03, Amorita at 11:38:32, Iroquois at 11:39:35, Mayflower at 11:39:55, Constellation, Loyal, Marguerite, Florida, and Huron at 11:39:55. These were handicapped a little. The next class was started at 11:43. The Choctaw crossed at 11:44:30. She was the only one to cross before the handicap gun. The others followed in this order: Infanta, Uvira, Minerva, Dragoon, Gossoon, Penguin, Gasqua, H. W. Beecher, Gavilan, Dorothy, Norota, Kathleen, Swirl, Eldolon, and Vorant.

The smaller boats were started at 11:51, and crossed as follows: The Badger at 11:53:51, Fairy at 11:55:11, Ione at 11:55:16, Feydeh at 11:55:43, Bingo at 11:55:53, Trust Me at 11:55:58. Then came, after the handicap gun had been fired, the Punch, Ramona, Mary Edna, Water Lily, Terrapin, Colleen, Caper, Flounder, Weasel, Annie F., Adele Rae, Shrimp, Question, Zelica, Ethel, and Molly Bawn. The 21-footers were given one gun at 12:01. Houri, cleverly handled by E. B. Hart and F. B. Jones, crossed first. Then came the Vaquero, with A. B. Alley at the stick, followed by the Celia.

When about half way across the Sound the wind shifted to the southwest. Kites were taken in, booms jibed to port, and the yachts reached out to the first mark. At the mark they jibed again and started to run to the second stake, when the wind shifted back a little, and they had an easy reach. From the second mark to the end of the first round it was a close reach. The Houri had taken the lead in the small-boat classes and was being closely pressed by the Vaquero. Of the big boats the Queen Mab led, with the Emerald close on top of her and Amorita third. W. G. Brokaw's fine new schooner was doing remarkably well and it looked as though she would soon take the lead. She is very fast in light airs.

These are the times taken at the end of the first round: Houri, 1:36:25; Vaquero, 1:37:03; Fairy, 1:37:28; Folly, 1:37:50; Feydeh, 1:39:55; Mary, 1:40:10; Ramona, 1:42:51; Badger, 1:43:16; Celia, 1:44:00; Kitty, 1:44:05; Water Lily, 1:44:43; Molly Bawn, 1:44:59; Colleen, 1:45:25; Zelica, 1:48:46; Punch, 1:45:55; Edna, 1:46:28; Ethel, 1:46:29; Queen Mab, 1:49:27; Emerald, 1:47:35; Bingo, 1:48:06; Ione, 1:48:24; Amorita, 1:48:31; Shrimp, 1:49:20; Elsemarie, 1:50:41; Flounder, 1:51:33; Marguerite, 1:52:10; Adele Rae, 1:53:02; Trust Me, 1:53:51; Zelica, 1:54:30; Weasel, 1:55:08; Question, 1:55:11; Caper, 1:55:45; Constellation, 1:57:15; Iroquois, 1:57:20; Uvira, 1:58:34; Mayflower, 2:00:03; Romana, 2:00:20; Katrina, 2:00:25; Ethel, 2:03:28; Gossoon, 2:07:01; Minerva, 2:10:09; Loyal, 2:18:41; Eldolon, 2:19:31; Penquin, 2:19:56; Norota, 2:20:56; Dragoon, 2:25:10; Choctaw, 2:31:22; Vorant, 2:34:02; Infanta, 2:39:39; H. W. Becher, 2:59:45.

They jibed at the home mark and ran out to Hempstead again, the wind having got around to the northwest. From Hempstead to the second mark it was a beat, and on the last leg it was a close reach for the leaders, but the wind shifting again a little headed the rear division off, and they had to make a short hitch to reach the line. The Regatta Committee very wisely decided to end the race at this mark for all classes. This is the order in which they crossed the finishing line:

Fairy, 2:47:20; Houri, 2:48:49; Folly, 2:52:07; Vaquero, 2:54:15; Mary, 2:54:55; Ramona, 2:58:06; Celia, 3:06:54; Adele Rae, 3:08:43; Ethel, 3:12:35; Punch, 3:12:38; Feydeh, 3:14:14; Kittie, 3:15:41; Colleen, 3:16:29; Edna, 3:17:08; Ione, 3:20:41; Terrapin, 3:21:13; Shrimp, 3:22:16; Weasel, 3:25:43; Badger, 3:28:49; Flounder, 3:30:31; Bingo, 3:30:42; Trust Me, 3:38:06; Question, 3:38:50; Emerald, 3:41:27; Amorita, 3:46:53; Queen Mab, 3:47:10; Marguerite, 3:52:02; Elsemarie, 3:55:41; Uvira, 4:05:53; Constellation, 4:13:42; Katrina, 4:15:51; Iroquois, 4:19:46; Huron, 4:21:56; Mayflower, 4:23:58; Ramona, 4:26:24; Gossoon, 4:27:29; Minerva, 4:33:12; Loyal, 4:39:38; Norota, 4:41:30; Penguin, 4:44:38; Dragoon, 4:47:10; Eldolon, 4:48:18; Vorant, 4:50:26; Choctaw, 4:51:13; Infanta, 4:53:14; Henry Ward Beecher, 5:03:48.

W. G. Brokaw and his friends on the Amorita were so elated at winning that a regular war dance was done on the deck as she crossed the line, and Mrs. Brokaw, who had pluckily sailed in the rain, did a step or two herself. The Amorita run for her moorings in the harbor, but went a little too near Umbrella Rock and went aground. She slipped off easily, however, apparently without having done any damage. She will be hauled out to-day for a thorough examination.

For the Class B schooners the Colt Cup was offered and the Emerald won. This is the cup offered in 1892 by the late Commodore Colt for a race for the Vigilant and other cup defenders. The race was sailed and when Mr. Colt died the trustees of the club decided that it should be raced for once a year by the popular class. Mr. Maxwell's yacht Emerald will be the first to be engraved on the cup.

Following is the table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A—ALL OVER 90 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Ramona, H. M. Gillig	105.84	4:48:24	4:47:55
Constellation, E. Thayer	107.24	4:35:42	4:35:42

CLASS B—ALL OVER 81 AND NOT OVER 90 FEET.

Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	89.51	4:05:00	4:05:00
Marguerite, H. W. Lamb	83.38	4:14:02	4:11:06

CLASS B—CRUISING TRIM.

Iroquois, H. C. Rouse	82.28	4:41:46	4:38:10
Mayflower, W. A. Gardner	89.63	4:45:48	4:45:58

CLASS C—ALL OVER 71 AND NOT OVER 81 FEET.

Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	...	4:08:53	4:08:53
Elsemarie, J. Berre King	73.18	4:18:21	4:17:12

CLASS D—ALL OVER 60 AND NOT OVER 71 FEET.

Loyal, B. Frank Sutton	64.51	5:01:36	5:01:36
Florida, F. A. Reid	63.36	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—CLASS 2—ALL OVER 69 AND NOT OVER 77 FEET.

Katrina, George Work	76.08	4:38:07	4:38:07
Huron, E. S. Hatch	69.01	4:45:56	4:39:32

CLASS 3—SPECIAL.

Katrina, George Work	76.08	4:38:07	4:38:07
Queen Mab, Percy Chubb	63.28	4:10:46	4:06:22
Huron, E. S. Hatch	69.01	4:43:56	4:39:32

CLASS 6, (FLUSH DECK.)—ALL OVER 43 AND NOT OVER 49 FEET.

Gossoon, L. Vaughan Clark	47.83	4:41:29	4:41:29
Vivira, F. P. Sands	47.18	4:19:53	4:19:03
Minerva, H. W. Bucknall	45.63	4:47:12	4:44:32

Bathing-suits. We have a careful assortment—better than a big lot that you haven't time to look at. Won't fade; color won't run.

$2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50.
Swimming-suits, $2.75.

Had a complaint of our negligee shirts the other day—almost the first one we've had (first for a long time anyway). But the man couldn't produce the shirt; so we don't know whose fault it was—ours or the laundress's.

$1.50, $2, $2.50.

If there's anything that ought to be just right, it's a serge suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

CLASS 6, (TRUNK CABINS.) ALL OVER 43 AND NOT OVER 49 FEET.

Penguin, G. E. Brightson	48.90	4:58:36	4:58:36
Choctaw, T. L. Arnold	46.30	5:06:43	5:03:39

CLASS 7. ALL OVER 36 AND NOT OVER 43 FEET.

Eldolon, H. F. Crosby	41.70	5:02:18	5:01:35
Norota, F. M. Hoyt	41.14	4:55:30	4:54:39
Sasqua, H. L. Andrusa	39.79	Withdrew	
Swirl, E. W. Presbrey	42.25	Withdrew	
Dorothy, E. Oliver	36.60	Withdrew	
Kathleen, L. L. Clark	37.44	Withdrew	

CLASS 8. ALL OVER 30 AND NOT OVER 36 FEET.

Infanta, J. B. Mills	33.30	5:07:14	5:07:14
Henry Ward Beecher, Tompkins & Bevins	32.24	5:19:48	5:17:44
Gavlian, C. E. Diefenthaler	31.00	Withdrew	

CLASS 9. ALL OVER 25 AND NOT OVER 30 FEET.

Feydeh, E. D Cowman	29.05	3:18:31	3:18:31
Harrietta, ——,	...	Withdrew	
Water Lily, ——,	27.02	Withdrew	

CLASS 10. ALL 25 FEET AND UNDER.

Badger, F. Hogan	22.30	3:34:58	3:31:27
Bingo, H. K. Goetchius	...	3:44:49	...
Shrimp, C. M. Pratt	21.34	3:26:16	3:20:54
Folly, G. Bullock	24.40	2:56:07	2:56:07

CABIN CATS—CLASS II.—ALL OVER 25 FEET.

Mary, W. E. Elsworth	28.76	2:58:55	2:58:55
Molly Bawn, J. Brown	..	Withdrew.	
Weasel, F. E. Ferris	25.10	3:29:43	3:24:50

CLASS 12—ALL OF 25 FEET AND UNDER.

Kittie, Hazen Moose	23.10	3:19:41	3:18:21
Ethel, F. M. Randall	20.66	3:16:35	3:10:50
Caper, P. Howard	23.97	Withdrew.	

OPEN YACHTS—CLASS 13—ALL OVER 20 FEET.

Edna, G. Grieve	24.50	3:21:08	3:21:08
Fairy, F. E. Towle	24.00	2:52:13	2:51:26
Punch, E. Rushmore	21.50	3:16:38	3:11:29
Zelica, H. A. Sherman	20.29	Withdrew.	
Colleen, F. Jackson	..	3:20:29	..

CLASS 14—ALL 20 FEET AND UNDER.

Annie F., F. P. Fullgraff	....	Withdrew.	
Adele Rae, Charles Rae	....	3:12:45	....
Terrapin, H. L. Curry	19.98	3:25:13	3:25:13
Flounder, J. R. C. Tappan	....	3:34:31	....
Ione	19.97	3:25:25	2:25:25

CLASS 15—JIB AND MAINSAIL YACHTS.

Ramona	25.30	3:02:06	3:02:06

SPECIAL CLASS—34 RATERS.

	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Dragoon, F. M. Freeman	4:47:19	5:01:19
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	4:50:26	5:04:26

SPECIAL CLASS—21-FOOTERS.

Houri, E. B. Hart	2:48:49	2:47:49
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	2:54:15	2:53:15
Celia, W. S. Gould	3:06:54	3:05:54

SPECIAL CLASS—HALF-RATERS.

Trust Me, C. McL. Clark	3:38:06	3:42:08
Question, M. H Clark	3:38:50	3:42:50

The winners were:

Schooners, Class A.—Constellation beat Ramona 12:18.

Schooners, Class B.—Emerald beat Marguerite 5:54.

Schooners, Class B, (C

Friday
July 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

A COW PUNCHER'S FOURTH

Sport with a Bronco for Which Everybody Had a Grudge.

HITCHED HIM TO AN OLD WAGON

No Use to Buck, so He Ran Away to the Accompaniment of the Yells and Shots of His Tormentors.

The young ex-cow puncher was ruminating. His stalwart figure was stretched out at full length on the family sofa, his arms were over his head, and his feet, as he had gradually slipped down, so that his whole body was on a level, were hanging over the lower edge for a foot or two. There is no attempt at a pun in that last statement.

It was not a dignified position. The young man was aware of this. He is blessed with numerous sisters, who at a moment's notice, and at any sacrifice to their own feelings, are willing to point out the paths by which a young man may mend his ways and to show him wherein he has deviated from the strait and narrow line of etiquette and conventionality, But for this he cared not.

"Well," he said, preceding his remark with a mild expletive, "if a fellow can't do as he pleases in the bosom of his family, I should like to know where he can," and he changed his position a little, with the air of one who has made an unanswerable argument.

"I remember the time we had one Fourth of July in Wyoming," he continued, remtance, but every here and there are what are called draws. These are indentations varying from five to fifteen feet below the level of the range, in some places so gradual that they are merely undulations, but in others going down almost perpendicularly.

"Our old broncho, going like the wind, or as though the regions infernal had him by the hind leg, as the boys say, took all these draws without hesitation, carrying the buggy and the man in it after him, while we followed, keeping up the e-e-yip! e-e-yip! e-e-yip! all the time, and shooting without too much care to keep the bullets at a distance from his head.

"Drive without bridle or reins? Not much. The man in the buggy was very busy keeping there, and any spare energy he had he used to put in a shot and give an extra yell. The old horse went until he broke the whiffletree from the buggy and departed with it and the wire traces for new fields or new parts of the same old pasture, and the boys went back home.

"Talking about cow punchers, they have a hard name around here, but they are pretty good sort of fellows. You meet one of them when you are strapped and he is with you every time. I got out of money going into a new place at one time and wanted a cheap place to board. There was another fellow with me. We came across a cow puncher and he spent three hours going around with us to get a place. Then we wanted work, and he took us everywhere and vouched for our being good men when he didn't know anything about us."

There was a silence for a few moments, when the woman who always likes to know something a little beyond the end of the story was heard to query gently: "I do wonder what became of the poor horse." But there was no answer, for the hands of the young ex-cow puncher had fallen to his side and he was enjoying the comfort "a fellow should have in the bosom of his family."

Fourth of July in Wyoming.

miscently, to the admiring family audience. "The boys were all tired that day, and to go to town as they usually did on the Fourth meant a big time, and they decided to have some fun on the ranch.

"'No, they were not cowboys. You don't hear of cowboys anywhere but here in the East. They were cow punchers and bronco busters. A bronco buster is always a cow puncher, but a cow puncher is not always a bronco buster.

"No, they didn't wear their trousers in their boots. It is only the picture and show cow punchers who do that. You can't wear a lot of stuff tucked into your boots without its hurting you—and you dress for comfort, not for looks.

"A regular cow puncher will wear long trousers, a loose flannel shirt, a cartridge belt around his waist, and a silk handkerchief around his neck. He always wears a sombrero on his head and high-heeled boots. He has to get the latter if he wants anything to fit him, if he is an old-time cow puncher, for, from riding constantly with the bottom of his foot across the stirrup, using it for a brace with a mean horse or when he is lassoing, he has a high arch and instep.

"In Winter he wears the chaparajos, called chaps for short, over his trousers. These are of calf, kip, seal, or angora fur—usually the plain kip or the calf, with the fringe up the side of the leg. They are waterproof and warm; too warm for Summer.

"The cow puncher always has an elaborate pair of spurs. He rides on a strong stock saddle that will stand any kind of range roping, to which is attached a variety of saddle strings. There are strong wooden stirrups, brass or iron bound, and a curb bit.

"He hangs a strong rope lasso on the right-hand side of his saddle and frequently has fur-trimmed saddle pockets. He does not wear the tapadaros, or taps. Those are the leather covers that make a toe-piece for the stirrup. They are a part of the trappings you see in pictures. They would be good for some reasons. They are heavy, for instance, and would hold the stirrup down when you have a bad horse, but at the same time to get a good strong seat on your horse it is necessary to put your foot through the stirrup to the hollow, and that you can't do with the taps. The Mexicans wear them, for they dress for show. Occasionally a cow puncher has them on, but he is 1 in 400, and it is always noticed.

"This is about the way the boys looked the day of which I was speaking. It is an understood thing that every one will go into town on the Fourth. There is always sure to be something going on there. We were about fourteen miles north of Cheyenne then, and the regular thing was for every one around to bring in the meanest horses they could get hold of, and have some fun. The ranchmen, the cow punchers, and the sheep herders from miles around come into town on the Fourth.

"As the people come in they get together in some convenient place with their horses. The worst one is picked out and some one goes around and takes up a collection. That is the first part of the ceremony. The next is the riding.

"A good man tops the horse and stays with him until he gets the dirt out of him. The man busts the horse or the horse busts the man."

The ex-Cow puncher was getting excited and relapsing into Western phraseology.

"That horse will be mean until he discovers he has a master. That will be sometimes ten minutes and sometimes half or three-quarters of an hour, and sometimes until the best is played out. It is riding that you see there. The rider who succeeds in staying with his horse takes the money. If he is thrown they try other riders until one succeeds.

"They take a collection for each horse and keep up the fun until they have used up the horses or are tired of it, and try roping, racing, and fancy riding, and the day winds up with a dance and every one feeling pretty lively.

"That was the kind of a time our boys gave us that day we had a private exhibition with the bronco.

"He was the meanest animal that ever lived. There was nothing he wouldn't do. He would buck, kick, roll, and he also had a pleasant little way of running his rider into the barbed-wire fence around the pasture whenever he had the chance. There was not one of the boys who hadn't a grudge against him, and he had been left alone for some time.

"We decided that day to have some sport. There were a dozen or fifteen of us, and we took an old buggy that was out of use and started for the pasture. An old buggy in the West means a very old one, because they are used about as long as they will hold together. Besides the buggy, we had an old collar and hames, an old harness saddle, and some telegraph wire.

"A Western pasture is not like a pasture in the East. There is one large company in Wyoming which is said to have 100,000 acres of pasture fenced in. All these cattle pastures are so large that old stagers who have been around there thirteen or fourteen years have been known to get lost in them.

"We found our horse; half a dozen of us lassoed him, and held him while we made the knots into what we call bowknots. You pull one rope and it draws the noose up tight, and you pull the other and it pulls your rope home. When we had the old broncho firm, we harnessed him into the buggy

"There was no bridle, so we put on the collar and fastened the telegraph wire from it to the whiffletrees. The saddle we used to hold up the shafts. One of the boys climbed into the buggy, another mounted his horse, and we were ready for business.

"E-e-yip! e-e-yip! e-e-yip! That is as near as you can come to the cow puncher's yell. It is a blood-curdling shriek at all times, and we gave the old broncho a first-class edition that was not reassuring to a mean horse hitched into a buggy for the first time in his life, with no breeching to keep the buggy off his heels. That was just as the lassos were pulled off and he found himself free.

"The plains look very level in the distance, but every here and there are what are called draws. These are indentations varying from five to fifteen feet below the level of the range, in some places so gradual that they are merely undulations, but in others going down almost perpendicularly.

"Our old broncho, going like the wind, or as though the regions infernal had him by the hind leg, as the boys say, took all these draws without hesitation, carrying the buggy and the man in it after him, while we followed, keeping up the e-e-yip! e-e-yip! e-e-yip! all the time, and shooting without too much care to keep the bullets at a distance from his head.

"Drive without bridle or reins? Not much. The man in the buggy was very busy keeping there, and any spare energy he had he used to put in a shot and give an extra yell. The old horse went until he broke the whiffletree from the buggy and departed with it and the wire traces for new fields or new parts of the same old pasture, and the boys went back home.

"Talking about cow punchers, they have a hard name around here, but they are pretty good sort of fellows. You meet one of them when you are strapped and he is with you every time. I got out of money going into a new place at one time and wanted a cheap place to board. There was another fellow with me. We came across a cow puncher and he spent three hours going around with us to get a place. Then we wanted work, and he took us everywhere and vouched for our being good men when he didn't know anything about us."

There was a silence for a few moments, when the woman who always likes to know something a little beyond the end of the story was heard to query gently: "I do wonder what became of the poor horse." But there was no answer, for the hands of the young ex-cow puncher had fallen to his side and he was enjoying the comfort "a fellow should have in the bosom of his family."

ABUSED A CHILD, IT IS CHARGED

Mrs. May Charles Accused of Beating and Burning Her Husband's Adopted Daughter.

Mrs. May Charles was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with beating and burning her eight-year-old adopted daughter Ethel. The child's arms were covered from the shoulder to the wrist with scars and black and blue spots. Her face was covered with marks, too, and her legs were burned so that she could hardly stand. She trembled like a leaf at the sight of Mrs. Charles, and clung to Agent Frank Barkley of the society.

Mrs. Charles and her husband live at 240 West Fifteenth Street. He is a truckman. The child was adopted several years ago by Charles's first wife, who died a year and a half ago. He married again six months ago.

Ethel says her adopted mother began to abuse her at once. The child was forced to do most of the housework, she says, and when she could not do the work she was beaten, and often burned. The child says her mother, when she said she was too tired to work, would touch her arms and legs with a hot iron, and then beat her with sticks of kindling wood.

The attention of the Gerry agents was called to the case by neighbors who saw the condition the child was in. Agents Barkley and Moore of the Gerry society went to the place yesterday morning. Mrs. Charles was at first very indignant when told of the errand of the Gerry agents. She said she was sorry the girl was not at home, but she had gone out of the city for the day with her father. Agent Barkley saw Ethel on the street. He took her in charge, and then went back to the flat and arrested the woman, and took her to the Jefferson Market Court. Her husband went to court soon afterward.

Mrs. Charles is a good-looking woman. She was handsomely dressed when she appeared before Magistrate Flammer. The Magistrate decided that the child, whose name is Ethel May Childs, was too young to make a complaint, but he held Mrs. Charles in $500 bail for examination this afternoon on complaint of Agent Barkley. The woman was released on bail.

BRACKEN SAYS HE WAS HORSEWHIPPED

Miss Edwards, Who Lives in Ocean Parkway, Must Answer in Court.

Miss Lillie Edwards, twenty years old, the daughter of James Edwards, a retired broker, who lives in a villa at Ocean Parkway and Avenue C, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, directly opposite the house of Major Peter H. McNulty, has been notified to appear in Justice Steers's Police Court, Saturday morning, to answer a charge of having horsewhipped Peter B. Bracken, a contractor, of 556 Fifteenth Street.

Miss Edwards is a well-known equestrienne. Mr. Bracken has a farm on Avenue C, near the Boulevard, and, according to his story, told to Justice Steers yesterday, he was engaged in cutting grass Wednesday, when Miss Edwards appeared with a horsewhip in one hand and a revolver in the other.

Before he could divine what her intention was, she plied the whip again and again over his head and shoulders, and then threatened to shoot him.

Mr. Bracken said he stood the whipping, as he could not strike a woman. When he appeared in court his face was considerably bruised. He obtained a warrant for Miss Edwards's arrest. When the court officer called at the Edwards house and read the warrant to Miss Edwards, she immediately became hysterical. She and her two aunts, who live with her, say that Mr. Bracken has caused them much trouble.

Mr. Bracken says he will fight the matter to the end. The case will come up before Justice Steers to-morrow morning.

AN ENGINEER AND FIREMAN INJURED

Probably Fatal Results from a Rear-End Collision on a Western Road.

DECATUR, Ill., July 4.—A west-bound Wabash passenger train met with an accident at Niantic, twenty miles west of here, last night, by which two trainmen were fatally injured. A "light" engine ran into the rear sleeper, jamming it into the chair car. The injured are:

DAWSON, ELI, a passenger; severely burned.
HIGGINS, M. L., engineer, Springfield; crushed under the tender; fatally injured.
SMITH, fireman, Springfield; jumped; fatally injured.

The "light" engine was in charge of Engineer Higgins and Fireman Smith. Just as the passenger train was leaving Niantic, about 100 yards or more from the platform, the "light" engine ran into the rear sleeper, and buried itself up to and past the steam chest. Engineer Higgins and Fireman Smith were preparing to jump when the collision occurred. They were not in time, and were pinioned by the large mass of falling coal to the boiler head, and were absolutely helpless.

Carl Browne in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Carl Browne, the lieutenant of Coxey in his march to Washington at the head of the Army of Commonwealers, reached the city this morning, but did not carry out his alleged programme of being re-married on the Capitol steps to Coxey's daughter. Mrs. Browne went from the train to a hotel. Browne rode through the grounds three times on a herdic, and that concluded his programme. He wore the same old leather coat, corduroy trousers, and slouch hat that he used on his march. As he made no attempt to violate the laws he was unmolested.

A crowd of about 150 people assembled to see the show, but after waiting a time dispersed.

COX STATUE PRESENTED

Tribute from the Letter Carriers to the Memory of Their Friend.

ACCEPTED BY THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY

Postmaster Dayton in His Address Praised the Carriers for Their Labor of Love—The Other Addresses.

The letter carriers of this city paid grateful tribute yesterday to the memory of S. S. Cox. His statue, which has stood four years at Fourth Avenue and Astor Place, was formally presented to the city and accepted on behalf of Mayor Strong by his private secretary, Job E. Hedges, and Postmaster Dayton delivered an oration.

The hour set for the presentation was 11 A. M., and promptly on the minute squads of letter carriers, representing the General Post Office and every one of its seventeen branches, began to arrive at the

Charles W. Dayton,
The Orator at the Presentation of the S. S. Cox Statue to New-York City.

square. They formed in rows in front of the statue and the stand which had been erected at one side, with the letter carriers' band at their head.

The pedestal of the statue was decorated with flowers and banners. The National, State, and city flags were draped around the top, and large potted plants were arranged within the railed inclosure at the base.

Two new bronze tablets had been placed on the sides of the pedestal. One bears this inscription:

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX,

The Letter Carriers' Friend.

Erected in Grateful and Loving Memory of His Services in Congress

By the Letter Carriers of New-York, His Home, and the United States, His Country.

— July 4, 1895. —

George H. Newsom, Chairman.
Thomas Murphy, Treasurer.
James Green, Secretary.
James McVey, Michael J. Harney, Bernard S. Kennedy, Charles P. Kelly, John W. Parsons, Committee.

The other tablet contained the names of the 187 cities in the United States whose letter carriers contributed to the fund for the erection of the statue.

The arrival of Mrs. S. S. Cox and party was the signal for the letter carriers' band to strike up patriotic airs. With Mrs. Cox were her niece, Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hardenburg, brother-in-law and sister of S. S. Cox, and L. E. Sexton. There were also on the platform Miss Louisa Lawson, by whom the statue was designed; Col. and Mrs. L. M. Lawson, Assemblyman Reinhard, and N. J. Kearney, Assistant Superintendent of the Life Saving Service.

In a short time the square was crowded with people anxious to get near enough to hear the exercises, and every window and roof in the vicinity that offered a view of the proceedings was taken advantage of.

Chairman George H. Newsom of the Statue Committee presided and delivered the presentation speech.

"The letter carriers of this city and country," he said, "needed a friend in Congress, and Samuel Sullivan Cox was that friend. He could sympathize with the letter carriers, as with every other class of men who toil, and he came to our aid and championed our cause. To-day we pay reverence to his memory, and it is our pride that this statue was paid for solely by the contributions of letter carriers. I hope the men who are of the younger generation of letter carriers will not forget the debt of gratitude you owe him, nor fail to impress it upon your children, and I hope that every letter carrier as he passes this statue will pause and think what a benefactor was Samuel Sullivan Cox."

Chairman Newsom formally presented the statue to the city, and Mr. Hedges replied on behalf of Mayor Strong.

"I can hardly take the place of the Mayor," said Mr. Hedges, "but I came here at his special request. He said: 'Tell the boys up there that I cannot be with them to-day, but I thoroughly appreciate the sentiment that erected this beautiful statue and the name of the man it commemorates.'

"But the advantages of the day would be entirely lost if we came here to speak of Samuel Sullivan Cox merely as the friend of the letter carriers. As I read his life, it is that of a man honest in convictions and purposes, with his full conscience dedicated to the service of his country, and such a man must have been and will be the glory of his fellow-citizens. It would be a proud day for this city if on every corner and public square could be found the statues of men of equal renown with Samuel Sullivan Cox.

"The day would be entirely lost if every man here at this time of the celebration of his country's freedom did not consecrate himself anew to its service and register a solemn vow never to cease in his allegiance to it."

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who was the orator of the day, was received with cheers and applause when he was introduced by Chairman Newsom. Mr. Dayton said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Four years ago to-day this statue was unveiled. This ceremony completes its delivery to and its final acceptance by the City of New-York. Officially and personally I deem myself privileged to bear a part in these exercises.

"Samuel S. Cox occupies a unique and exalted place in the history of our country. When he 'passed to the shores of the better land,' both branches of the Federal Congress from the lips of its most distinguished members, paid exceptional tributes to his manhood, his patriotism, and his marvelous intellect.

"In Cooper Union Hall, near where we stand, his local constituency gathered, Grover Cleveland presiding, and expressed their high appreciation of his splendid public services. But there was another constituency which adored him, because his great heart had espoused their righteous cause, and because his zeal and eloquence had won that cause. Our letter carriers, even at the moment of his death determined that among themselves out of their meagre compensation, refusing financial aid from others, they would rear this bronze, so that passing generations should not forget the form and face of him they loved so well. They organized a committee. The City of New-York chose this busy spot, almost in the shadow of Peter Cooper's benefaction. A contract for the statue was made. The carriers of nearly 200 cities in 36 States of the Union, gradually saved and contributed the cost of the statue, railing, and inscription plates—about $10,500. This labor of love has occupied these men four years. The last dollar has been paid—the inscriptions have been placed—the enterprise is complete.

"On behalf of the Statue Committee of the National Association of Letter Carriers, I have the honor to present this statute of the late the Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and to ask its acceptance at your hands.

"The title to this statue thus becomes vested in the municipality—it is the property of every citizen. It is a gift akin to that of the 'widow's mite,' she who 'cast in more than they all.' It will remain through the long years to come an enduring sign to cheer the toiler and to remind public servants of fidelity to democratic principles, of personal and official honor, and of that noble teaching, 'bear ye one another's burdens.'

"The letter carriers of the United States dignified themselves, when in their gratitude this monument was conceived. Around no statue in our city does there cluster more tender memories—what statue other than this has been raised by the self-sacrifice of those who gave it?

"Samuel S. Cox will ever be known as a champion—a brave and mighty champion for human rights. Great as were his powers in the forum and in letters, valuable as were the works he wrought for his country, these things were merged in his absorbing devotion to his fellow-men.

"May not we aptly use the words of Senator Sherman of Ohio, who, in speaking of Mr. Cox, his political foe and warm friend, said: 'If kindness bestowed is never lost, then Mr. Cox has left an inheritance to thousands who will revere his memory while life lasts;' and also those of Senator Evarts: 'All his work was to adorn, to ennoble, and to expand; all such are enrolled in memories that will not suffer their remembrance to die.'

"And now, on this festal day of our liberties, we are happy in this mark of reverence for one whose private virtues and civic fame, justly entitle him to the affections of the donors of this statue, to the honor which the city pays in accepting this statue, and to the admiration of the Republic."

At the conclusion of Mr. Dayton's address the assemblage dispersed, and the letter carriers went to Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, where they were to hold their annual picnic. An elaborate programme of athletic games had been arranged, but it rained so hard that, after waiting until 4 o'clock, the games were postponed until July 27. There was music and dancing, however, but the principal part of the festivities was spoiled.

SCHOONER'S STEWARD DISAPPEARS AT SEA

Near Port He Reappears, Having Been Concealed in the Hold.

Henry Silvie, the negro steward of the schooner Eunice Crocker, which yesterday arrived from Santa Cruz, mysteriously disappeared during that vessel's voyage to this port. The Crocker sailed from Santa Cruz June 15, and had nothing of importance to record in her log until June 26, when an entry was made stating that the steward was missing.

The vessel had been favored with fair weather, and on the afternoon of his disappearance the schooner was nearly becalmed, making it difficult, if not impossible, to jump or fall overboard without the act being noticed by some of the crew, all of whom were on deck during that period.

A thorough search of the ship was made, but no hint as to the fate of the missing man could be had. He had served the noon meal and had then disappeared. After the fruitless search he was given up for lost, and another member of the crew was selected to do the duty of steward.

Soon after the schooner had passed Hatteras, the sound of rapping was heard in the forehold. Believing that the missing steward might have been imprisoned there, the men off duty made a thorough search of the cargo space, but failed to find any trace of the man.

Early yesterday morning the crew was startled by an emaciated apparition, which suddenly appeared on deck, coming from no one knows where. It was Silvie, the lost steward. He was so weak that he could hardly stand. Moreover, he was in a dazed condition, and was unable to give any explanation of his disappearance or where he had been stowed away.

Capt. Crocker, who examined the man, concluded that he had become insane, and on arrival at Quarantine turned him over to the authorities. The Captain is at a loss to know where the man could have hid himself, as every part of the vessel was thoroughly searched.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Robinson-Keene Wedding.—The marriage of the Rev. Robert Robinson and Miss Laura Lola Keene, the eldest daughter of Roswell W. Keene of Brooklyn, is announced to take place on July 10. Mr. Robinson distinguished himself in his college course, and was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in the class of 1892 with the highest honors, receiving the A. Ogden Butler Fellowship Prize. He was the valedictorian of his class. He afterward continued his theological studies in Princeton for two years. He is now engaged in church work in Colorado. When a student at the Metropolitan Museum of art, Miss Keene, Miss Lyon, and two others organized the Metropolitan Art Students' Association, out of which grew the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts, now in a flourishing condition. After their marriage the young couple expect to make their home in Colorado.

—Departures for Europe.—Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Francis Anson, Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Miss Fish, Major R. H. Whitwell, Dr. W. Clarke Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Boutellier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fish, and R. A. Alexander, on the Auranla, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Baldwin, Thomas Poultney, and Burton Harrison, on the Werkendam.

—To Sail on the Umbria.—Mrs. G. D. Matthews, Miss Amy B. Matthews, John A. Matthews, and William Steenken, of Washington Park, Brooklyn, and Mrs. and Miss Lavens of 100 Monroe Street, will sail on the Umbria to-morrow and will spend the Summer traveling abroad.

—The Posts Going to the Berkshires.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Post and family will leave town to-day for their country house in the Berkshires. Early in the Autumn they will sail for Europe, and will spend the Winter in Paris.

—The Newcombes to Go to Seabright.—Mrs. Richard S. Newcombe and the Misses Newcombe will soon leave town for Seabright, N. J. Miss May Newcombe has been spending two or three months in California.

—Prince Loewenstein Coming to New-York.—Prince Loewenstein von Wertheim, who is now in Chicago, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, will soon visit Newport as the guest of Theodore Havemeyer.

—Miss Julia Stevenson Said to be Engaged.—P. W. Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is reported as being engaged to Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President.

—Entertained on the Fourth—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dyett of 134 West Seventy-first Street were entertained yesterday by Mrs. A. M. Mailing at her Summer residence at Ridgefield, N. J.

—At Narragansett.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Mansfield Davis of 194 Lenox Avenue will spend the Summer at Narragansett Pier.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reese at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reese have gone to Newport for the season.

Pardoned Two Murderers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 4.—In accordance with a custom which has prevailed for many years, Gov. Stone to-day pardoned two murderers confined in the penitentiary. The fortunate men are Samuel Kinney, a St. Louis negro, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in 1884 and sentenced for twenty-five years, and James Cook, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in Green County and sentenced for twelve years.

ITS REPORT ENCOURAGING

The Year's Progress of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

INCREASED BUSINESS EXPECTED

Stockholders Invited to Attend the Annual Meeting and Inspect the New Plant at East Pittsburg.

Stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company received yesterday the annual report of the company's operations for the year ending March 31, which was sent out from the main office at Pittsburg under Tuesday's date. It makes a cheering exhibit of the company's condition and prospects.

Since the last previous annual report the main plant has been concentrated at East Pittsburg. The annual meeting was adjourned from May 15 to July 17, because the transfer of the plant had not been finished at the earlier date. It is now completed, and the management is so proud of it that it invites stockholders to attend the annual meeting, announcing that special railway arrangements have been made for a visit to the works. Stockholders are promised the satisfying sight of an equipment fully prepared to meet the demands expected in the coming year of probable uncommon activity.

The new works occupy about twenty of the forty acres owned by the company. Their room is sufficient for the employment of between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The buildings have been so arranged that the main shop can be readily extended, doubling the capacity of the works at comparatively small outlay, and without interference with manufacturing. It cost $90,499 to make the transfer of material and machinery, and $1,186,750 for the land and buildings, of which $612,450 was in cash, and the remainder is a mortgage debt. Machinery and tools cost $1,159,842, material in stock and process of manufacture cost $2,120,227, and charters, franchises, and patents cost $4,404,499. Total assets reach $16,314,241, which include, in addition to items quoted, accounts receivable of $2,146,131, bonds worth $811,271, and stocks worth $4,092,519.

Liabilities include $9,329,916 capital stock, accounts payable $879,222, discounts with collateral, $1,265,000, and surplus $3,979,400. Net earnings for the year were $862,109, reduced to $711,900 by the cost of removal. Dividends of $274,058 were paid.

For six years the company has been interested in the United Electric Light and Power Company of New-York and the Brush Electric Company of Baltimore. In the last year both of these companies have carried through financial plans which have put them on a prosperous business basis, and have given a large increase to the value of their securities, held by the Westinghouse Company. The United Company has acquired almost all the stock of the Brush Illuminating Company and of the United States Illuminating Company, both of New-York. It has contracted with the Westinghouse Company for ten complete electrical outfits of 1,000 horse power each, and for all the converters and other needed apparatus, half of these outfits having been used for the World's Fair lighting. On the completion of the above contract, the Westinghouse Company will have in securities of the United Company: First mortgage bonds, $913,000; preferred stock, $550,100, and common stock, $411,700, having already received of this amount, under the terms of the reorganization, for material, unsecured notes, claims, and for a cash subscription of $200,000, first mortgage bonds, $548,000; preferred stock, $187,500, and common stock, $411,700.

In the reorganization of the Brush Company the Westinghouse Company subscribed for $49,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and took in payment for machinery $170,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, making a total holding of $219,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The Westinghouse Company also holds 5,060 ($100) shares of the common stock, out of a total of 7,292 shares outstanding. The Brush Company has three of the World's Fair 1,000 horse power engines and generators, and has been supplied with a large amount of other electrical apparatus, and will be hereafter, as will also the United Company, a constant purchaser of Westinghouse apparatus and supplies.

The report touches operations of the London branch, which is developing well. Regarding patent litigations, it says that favorable results may be expected. It refers to the company's acquisition of a controlling interest in the Electro-Magnetic Traction Company, which operates a system already explained in The New-York Times. It is believed that with this system of underground circuits a large amount of business will be secured in street-car propulsion in the cities, and in general railway work. The company has recently fitted a short branch of the Pennsylvania Road with ordinary electrical apparatus for the propulsion of standard cars, and the tests have been entirely satisfactory. The company is however, pushing forward the manufacture of multiphase motors for practical tests in running standard cars on elevated railroads and long lines, the success of which will be of especial importance.

The 5,000 horse power generators contracted for by the Niagara Cataract Construction Company have been put in successful operation, and other important installations for power transmission under the Tesla patents have been made in various parts of the country.

SALVADOR'S ARMY INCREASING

ADVENTUROUS CAREER OF PLUTARCO BOWEN, BABAHOYO'S HERO.

Carlos Ezeta's Use of a Fortune—Attempt to Steal a Cruiser—Exiled Newspaper Men of Guayaquil.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

PANAMA, June 15.—The army of Salvador is being quietly increased.

The Cabinet had not been called together for a month up to May 10, because of its opposition to President Gutierrez. Congress is on the side of the Opposition.

The fears of the Gutierrez dictatorship are increasing.

As a revolution is reported to be in progress in Honduras, the Government of Salvador has hurried troops to the border between the two republics to preserve neutrality.

A report comes from Honduras that fourteen prisoners captured by the Government forces have been shot.

Suit has been brought by the Government of Salvador to recover $100,000 gold voted to Carlos Ezeta, while he was President, to defray the expenses of an official trip to the United States and Europe. He never took the trip officially, but he took the money.

The National Assembly of Salvador has issued the following order:

"The Executive is hereby authorized to invite all the other Central American republics to send their delegates to a projected congress which will have in view the exclusive object of framing a commercial treaty."

In all contracts which the Government of Salvador may make with any railway or steamship company, the following clause is obligatory: "The company is strictly obliged to assume the responsibility for loss or damage to merchandise."

The companies are also responsible for all accidents occurring in cases of negligence of the company's employes. All claims against the companies are to be decided by the courts of the republic.

The Salvador Bank has authorized the issue of 500 shares more, of $1,000 each, with the approval of the Government.

An attempt was made a week ago by two officers of the Peruvian man-of-war Constitution to steal the cruiser in the absence of the Captain. The cruiser was anchored at Callao, and had on board 9,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges. The theory that Barandiaran and Daza are sympathizers of ex-President Caceres seems to be the only plausible explanation of their conduct.

The Nicaraguan Government denies having aided the revolutionists in Ecuador under Alfaro.

No credit is given to the published rumors of a probable war between Colombia and Nicaragua over Colombia's claim to the Mosquito coast.

The Costa Rican Government has offered to act as arbitrator between Colombia and Nicaragua.

A recent number of El Provenir, of Carthagena, asserts, in an editorial article, that a revolutionary committee, which held its meeting in San José, Costa Rica, and at the Bocas del Toro, initiated the revolutionary expedition in Colombia, and that it started from Port Limon. This is denied. The Costa Rica Government apparently maintained a strict neutrality. The Junta to which El Provenir refers met in Matagua. The expedition started from Greytown and not from Port Limon.

A journal of Guayaquil says that superficial minds imagine that the work of the people of Guayaquil is decisive, and that there is nothing more to be done. It is a grave error. The Conservatives of Quito are united with the Government there. Gen. Sarasti could not have gone out of the capital with his expedition if the money of the Conservatives had not come to his aid.

Gen. Plutarco Bowen, who won the victory of Babahoyo by which the patriots became masters of Guayaquil, was born in Portoviejo, Province of Manabi, about twenty-five years ago. When he was fourteen years old, Alfaro had just succeeded in overturning Veintemilla, but had been obliged himself to leave the country. Bowen rejoined Alfaro in Costa Rica and placed himself under his protection. He lived in Salvador while Ezeta was President. He was in Honduras during the revolution there and became a General.

A few months ago, the Costa Rica Government found him taking copies of geographical maps and data concerning the long pending boundary question between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He was forced to leave the country. From Port Limon he went to New Orleans. At the beginning of the year he left there in a fruit steamer for Bocas del Toro, and thence went to Colon. He returned to Ecuador by Alfaro's instruction, with a plan of campaign drawn in advance by Alfaro.

It was supposed at one time that his love of adventure had made him join the revolutionists in Bocas del Toro against the Colombian Government, but this has been disproved. He arrived here without money, but he had friends who took care of him.

About two months ago he quitted the country by the steamer Arequipa as a stowaway. He reached Guayaquil without a penny. There he went about disguised as one of the steamer's coal heavers. He obtained in some manner unknown a passport from the Governor to the interior of the country. As soon as he reached Babahoyo he placed himself at the head of 1,200 men and proclaimed Alfaro as the coming President of Ecuador.

Before leaving Panama he said to his friends here that he would succeed in turning over the Government to Alfaro or die in the attempt.

His appearance is boyish, smiling, and thoughtful. He is not talkative. His parents are, Ecuadorians, but his grandfather was an Englishman. He was known in New-Orleans as Pedro Gonzalez.

The exiled newspaper men of Guayaquil whom Alfaro's Government has recalled, were the editors of El Grito del Pueblo and those of El Tiempo. Their names were Luciano Corral, F. J. de Lapierre, and the brothers Noboa. In the picture given here, the little girl writing on a card "Souvenir of the Expulsion," is a child of Panama, where the young men who have means and are members of great families of Ecuador have been cordially received. They are intelligent, regarded as great newspaper men and were really the originators of the revolutionary cry of Ecuador in vindication of La Honra Nacional.

Newspaper Men of Guayaquil.

ARE TIRED OF "BOSSISM"

Anti-Platt Sentiment Among New York Republicans.

VIEWS OF MEN IN MANY COUNTIES

Letters Strongly Approving of the Movement for an Enlarged State Committee — Mr. Wakeman Encouraged.

The work of the informal anti-Platt committee, which has headquarters with Secretary Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League, is beginning to assume definite shape.

As replies begin to come in from the representative Republicans who were asked to favor an increase in the Republican State Committee, the early attempts to conceal the anti-Platt character of the movement are lacking, and it comes out clearly.

The American Protective Tariff League machinery is working in good order, and the fight against the "Boss" which it is able to make, if there is time enough, may assume considerable proportions when the State Convention meets. If, however, as many predict, Mr. Platt is able to control the convention to an extent that will enable him to maintain the committee at its present size, the league's officers may find that they have incurred some hostility among their own members in other States by stirring up a factional quarrel.

However this may be, Secretary Wakeman is doing some hard work in drawing out the sentiment of Republicans. The collection of letters which he is making would be read with appreciation in the interior halls of the State Club. It is strongly anti-Platt, and in some instances the writers of the letters use the name of the Tioga statesman.

It may have been Mr. Platt's sarcastic remark that he was glad Mr. Wakeman had secured 1,133 replies from Republicans favoring an increase in the membership of the State Committee, or it may have been a desire to issue something that savored of a declaration of independence on the Fourth of July that induced the informal committee to issue some extracts from these letters for publication yesterday. Mr. Wakeman's literary bureau turned out in the form of syndicate letters extracts from twenty-one communications. In one of the extracts there are some personal remarks concerning well-known politicians. Unfortunately, Mr. Wakeman did not see fit to give the names of the writers, but gave simply the counties from which the letters came.

One extract is from Steuben County. It reads thus:

Steuben County.—"I heartily approve of the plan to enlarge the Republican State Committee. In this section we are heartily sick of bossism or Plattism. Our party is now on the brink of a rebellion in consequence of the bosses."

Another is from Albany County, and the writer of it makes an uncomplimentary allusion to the late Legislature in these words:

Albany County.—"I heartily concur in the proposed plan of your committee. Had such a committee been in existence last Winter I have no doubt that very much doubtful legislation would have been prevented, (not to say bad,) as many of the counties are similar to this, (Albany County,) composed of more than one district, where the members of the State Committee are so distant from the people, the same, perhaps, as ours, that all legislation, as well as appointments to office, must be made without any regard for the people, except to perpetuate himself in his position; therefore, I think four committeemen in place of one would be a decided improvement in the Republican Party."

Another Republican, who is labeled by Mr. Wakeman as hailing from Oswego County, is somewhat bitter. He writes:

I heartily indorse the scheme and will be glad to do anything that I can to aid the good work. I believe that the condition of the party imperatively demands the infusion of new blood into the committee and placing men in control who are actuated by some higher motive than the distribution of spoils for the gratifying of their personal ambitions. The tube-work being pursued by certain self-appointed leaders, aided by their henchmen, like Congeshall, Raines, Payne & Co., has tended to alienate from our party many men who contributed to our magnificent victory last year.

The correspondents of Mr. Wakeman in Delaware, Oneida, Chautauqua, and Otsego Counties declare against "bosses" in the following words:

Delaware County.—"I am heartily in favor of your movement, a 'State Committeeman from every county' in the State. I have served for nine years as a member of my County Committee, and have found out by experience that the larger our committee the more thorough the work of organization; and if this works well in counties, why not in the State? What we want in the Republican Party in New-York State is a unity of party and thorough organization—'leaders, not bosses.'"

Oneida County.—"In forwarding the inclosed card I cannot help but express my firm conviction that such a representative committee would strengthen the party greatly and do away in a large measure with faction. Such a committee could not be controlled by one man, and what we want to eliminate as far as possible from the party is any tendency to bossism. Party bosses mean factions, and faction fights mean defeat."

Chautauqua County.—"I do most heartily favor any plan whereby each county can have a representative on the State Committee of the Republican Party, and am of the opinion that it may be the means of helping the party out of its present difficulty so far as 'bossism' is conc

OUTSAILS THE CANADIAN

Paul Butler Wins in the First of the Canoe Races.

MR. ARCHIBALD HAS BAD LUCK

His Boat Capsizes Three Times, but He Makes a Plucky Fight—Second Contest Will Be Decided To-day.

The sixth of the New-York Canoe Club's series of International Challenge Cup races began off Bath Beach yesterday morning, where the houses, grounds, course, and all the facilities of the Marine and Field Club were put at the disposal of the New-York organization.

According to usage, this race was a contest, best two in three, over a nine-mile course. The challenger was Charles E. Archibald of Montreal, in the sailing canoe Mab, Corinthian Sailing Club; while the defender was Paul Butler, sailing in his canoe the Wasp, of the New-York Canoe Club.

The boats were to have been started in the first of yesterday's contest at 10 o'clock A. M., but it was nearly an hour later when they finally got away. As it was agreed that the races should be confined to the best two results, it was arranged that one contest should occur in the morning and the second in the afternoon, while, if a third leg was necessarily sailed, it should be next Monday afternoon.

Such a condition of affairs, however, prevailed that only one race was sailed, and that was the morning contest.

The course was a triangular one of one mile in each leg, and this was to be sailed over three times to make a complete course.

The judges and associates took their station on a catboat just off the float, and were William Whitlock, judge; C. Boyer Vaux, starter, and J. C. Mowbray, clerk.

When the preliminary gun was fired the contesting canoes had got positions about half a mile off the clubhouse float, and the next quarter of an hour was spent in maneuvering for position. The result of this jockeying was that when the last shot was fired Mr. Archibald was to the seaward of the line, while Mr. Butler, who had been lying, with his sails flopping, just inshore, was enabled to fill away and cross the judges' line of vessels just as the last report was heard. In the meanwhile the Canadian had come about, run in toward the shore, and there stood off again, taking an enforced handicap of 50 seconds. Mr. Butler had figured the time, and his chances so closely that he made a perfect flying start, which the judges noted at 10:55:05.

Both boats got off on the starboard tack, with the wind almost on the port beam, enabling them to make a single reach for the first mark buoy. The wind, which had so far been of but little value, was soon knocked down by a brisk shower. The rain soon held up, and the breeze freshened slightly, so that the boats were quickly running ahead at a smart jog. In the first three-mile round, at the first turning buoy—a mile from home—Butler had made a clear lead of 55 seconds, and then stood away for the second turn. Mr. Archibald doggedly followed, making all the fight there was in him, but fate and failing winds were both against him, so when the American boat completed the first two-thirds of the course, the Canadian was 1 miuute 40 seconds to the bad.

On the home stretch of this round both canoes stood away on port tack, and Mr. Archibald made a decided gain on his opponent, who went about and stood off on the third leg, having completed the first three miles at 11:19:40, and with a lead of 2 minutes 7 seconds.

At this time Mr. Archibald was making a good race, but a second later he had capsized. With a desperate effort he righted his canoe and, although he lost fully 45 seconds by this misadventure, he was soon away again.

The wind had hauled to the eastward and was blowing fairly fresh, while Mr. Archibald was sailing for all he was worth. Mr. Butler still held a handsome lead, yet it looked as if his opponent had a fighting chance, but just then he decided to go to the windward, and astern of a tow of barges, while Butler held a nearly straight course for the buoy. This error of judgment might have been still more serious for Mr. Archibald had not the Captain of the tug—the W. E. Ferguson—stopped his boat and shifted his course in such a manner as to force the Canadian across his bow and straighten out his course to a degree that meant many minutes to the plucky canoeist. The sportsmanlike act on the part of the tug's unknown skipper was most courteous.

The race went on from this point without special event, Mr. Butler always leading, until the second round, or sixth mile, was finished.

At that stage the wind was blowing fresh from the east, and the rain was falling fast. Mr. Butler had crossed the line and was away on the next course, but Mr. Archibald came to the turn 2 minutes 7 seconds later. In trying to go about he unfortunately capsized, but by dint of vigorous work got his craft on an even keel again, with a time loss of some 45 seconds.

The wind was blowing strong and steady from the southeast and both craft were doing some splendid sailing. This condition lasted till the unfortunate Canadian attempted to jibe around next to the last buoy, when, in an instant, his canoe went over flat. After a struggle her master righted her and had hardly drawn his sheets home when the Mab capsized again.

Mr. Butler, in the Wasp, forged steadily ahead and finished at 1:20:28 o'clock P. M., winning the nine-mile race in 1:17:11, and defeating Mr. Archibald by 3 minutes 12 seconds. Mr. Archibald made the nine miles in 4:19:32.

It had been intended to start the second race at 2:30 o'clock, but the condition of the wind, to say nothing of a steady downpour of rain, made both contestants shy of starting again.

At a late hour last evening it was decided that the second race of the series should be sailed this afternoon in any condition of the weather, while the third contest, if it be necessary, will take place Monday next.

The grounds and three houses of the Field and Marine Club were crowded with guests and members and their women friends. To those of the guests who were in pursuit of information, the courtesy and attention of Mr. Pratt of the New-York Canoe Club was of special value.

First Place for the Shamrock.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 4.—In the grand international sailing regatta here to-day the canoe Shamrock of Gananoque, Canada, won first place, the second place being given to the America of Clayton.

THE PIRATES WERE CAPTURED

Wyanoke Boat Club Celebrates with a Naval Fight on the Harlem.

The members of the Wyanoke Boat Club, whose clubhouse is at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the Harlem River, had prepared an elaborate programme of aquatic games and matches, but only a part could be carried out, on account of the persistent rain. Owing to the storm it was decided to start the entertainment with a swimming match, inasmuch as the contestants would have to get wet anyway.

The race was a triangular one, from the float to a buoy, then up the river to another buoy, and back to the float, a distance of 300 yards. For this there were seven entries—Peter Meyer, L. Kragle, D. Loewy, C. H. Hecht, Howard Buchman, G. Hats, and Morris Metzler.

Meyer got the lead as soon as the swimmers' heads bobbed up after the plunge, and, although closely pursued by Krangle, he swam around the buoy first, and then sped up stream with an easy and steady movement. Some of the others who followed with an overhand stroke, soon spent their strength and were left far behind. The race was a tussle between Meyer and Kragle around the second buoy, and in the home stretch. Meyer, who is known as the Life Saver, won, and Kragle got second prize.

The duck hunt, another wet race, was also hot. It was open to any member of a Harlem rowing club. The duck on this occasion was not a very vigorous one, and when it lighted on the water after being thrown out, began paddling about very contentedly. When, however, ten lusty young fellows plunged and made for it, the duck started with a screech, half swimming and half flying, for the opposite bank. The duck did not prove as good a swimmer as were its human pursuers, and it was soon caught by a member of the neighboring Bohemian Rowing Club.

A tub race was won by Frederick Shadd.

The principal event, however, was a naval engagement. The Mary Jane of Glasgow, with a crew of two and a cargo of rum, gold, and tripe, was taking back home "Jim" McCutcheon, who had made his fortune in America. As the Mary Jane was placidly sailing up the Harlem River she was suddenly attacked by a pirate craft, the Hawk, under the command of "Billy" Graham. McCutcheon, who appeared in kilts, threw out the rum as he fled, but the pirates were after the gold, and overtook him and sunk his ship. The next moment the United States ship Thunderer pushed out from a dock across the river and chased the pirates, bombarding them with firecrackers. The pirates were overtaken, and, after making a desperate resistance, they were captured and made to walk the plank. After the naval engagement there were music and dancing.

CORNELL MEN ON THE SCALES.

Weight of the Henley Crew—Do Some Steady Work on the River.

HENLEY, July 4.—The Cornell crew was weighed this morning, with the following result: Roe, 169 pounds; Spillman, 162; Hager, 166; Freeborn, 171; Bennell, 173; Dyer, 162; Louis, 161; Hall, (stroke,) 174; Colson, (coxswain,) 109. The crew was out on the river late this afternoon and did some steady work. The men were closely watched by Dr. Warre, head master of Eton, and J. C. Tinne, who rowed in the Oxford boat in the four-oared Oxford-Harvard race in 1869. Both agreed that the Cornells were fast, but were also agreed that they could not admire their style. The Cornell men have declined the invitations of the Leander and Sports Clubs to banquets in their honor. The Cornell crew sent Mr. Bayard a basket of red and white flowers, the colors of Cornell University, to-day, in honor of the anniversary of American independence.

E. A. Thompson went over the single scull course to-day in 8:04. Vivian Nickalls covered the distance in 9:00, his slow time being due to his having broken his slide, and Guinness did the distance in 8:56.

COSGROVE, ALL-ROUND CHAMPION

Won It on a Wet Field and Track at New-Jersey A. C. Grounds.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 4.—Individual championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States were contested this afternoon by six men on the New-Jersey A. C. grounds, during a heavy downpour of rain. Record breaking was naturally out of the question. The track was slow and muddy, and in several places water was several inches deep. The field was not favorable, contestants jumping at personal risk.

John Cosgrove of the Ridgefield A. C. captured the all-round championship, scoring 4,405 points, or 328 more than the second man, L. A. Carpenter of Boston. H. W. Brown of the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association was third, Thomas Slattery of the Xaviers was fourth, Dan Long of the Boston Athletic Association was fifth, and M. Sweeney of the Xaviers, sixth. Sweeney and Slattery arrived late, but were allowed to start. Long only competed in five events. Ten men had entered, L. P. Sheldon of the New-York Athletic Club, John A. Larkin and J. J. Meoney of the Xaviers, and E. H. Clark of the Boston Athletic Association failing to appear.

The performances were all that could be expected under the circumstances. About 300 people braved the rain to see the contest.

Handicap games were also given by the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which ran them off in good time. President James E. Sullivan of the New-Jersey Athletic Club and Chairman James D. Boyd of the Athletic Committee had made extensive preparations for a grand carnival, and there is naturally much disappointment in the club. William B. Curtis of the New-York Athletic Club was the referee.

Starting about 2 o'clock, the Kearny Rangers defeated the Jeffersons of Newark at association football in two halves by a score of 7 to 0. The rangers scored 2 in the first half and 5 in the second. The teams lined up as follows:

Jefferson.		Rangers.
H. Walkland	Goal	A. Hayes
C. Murray	Backs	J. Allen (Capt.)
Westlake		R. Sansom
F. Coburn	Half-Backs	A. Slack
J. Saggis		J. Miller
J. McGurk		W. Joule
M. Regan	Forwards	Holden
Richmond (Capt.)		W. Small
J. Howard		Brown
J. Doyle		W Marshall
J. Gaffney		McGee

Individual championship event winners:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Cosgrave, Carpenter second, Brown third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Long, 37 feet ¾ inch; Slattery second, 35 feet 4½ inches; Carpenter third, 34 feet 4¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Cosgrave, 5 feet 5¼ inches; Sweeny second, 5 feet 2 inches; Long, Carpenter, and Brown tied for third, 4 feet 10¾ inches.

880-Yard Walk.—Won by Cosgrave, Sweeny second, Brown third. Time—4:14 2-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Long, 98 feet 5¼ inches; Sweeny second, 93 feet 7 inches; Carpenter third, 91 feet, 3½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Cosgrave and Brown tied for first place, 7 feet 11½ inches; Carpenter last, 7 feet 5½ inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Cosgrave, Carpenter second, Brown third. Time—0:19 2-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Hammer.—Won by Slattery, 20 feet 9 inches; Cosgrave second, 18 feet 11½ inches; Carpenter third, 17 feet 11¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Cosgrave, 17 feet 11 inches; Brown second, 16 feet 10½ inches; Carpenter third, 16 feet ⅛ inch.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Carpenter, Brown second, Cosgrave third. Time—5:39.

Individual championship points scored were as follows:

Event.	Cos-grave.	Carpen-ter.	Brown.	Slat-tery.	Long.	Swe'y.
100 yards	790	769	755	664	706	706
16-pound shot	358	393	156	442	521	267
Running high jump	448	424	424	120	424	544
880-yd. walk	640	630	622	607	572	630
16-lb. hammer	110½	354½	....	263	453¼	382
Pole vault	272	176	272	....	....	....
120-yd. hurdle	430	230	230	45	....	....
56-lb. weight	150	142	....	270	....	....
Broad jump	460	358	240	....	....	....
Mile run	508	504	521	128	....	....
Total	4,406	4,078	3,338	2,779	2,676	2,529

HANDICAP EVENTS.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. W. Seidler, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch;) William H. Rose, Y. M. C. A., (1½ yards,) second; Oscar Nicknauls, Likewood, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by H. F. Lachrs, Elizabeth A. C., (90 yards;) William Weller, Newark, (100 yards,) second; Fred Shafto, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:32.

Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., (scratch;) A. T. Fitzpatrick, Institute A. C., (95 yards,) second; Fred Jaehne, Danforth A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:31 4-5.

880-Yard, Novice.—Won by Herbert E. Manvel, Elizabeth A. C.; Michael Hayes, Perth Amboy Wheelmen, second; William F. Ryan, Xavier A. C., third. Time—2:11.

100-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Deyo Ridgefield A. C., (5 yards;) Frank C. Martin New-York City, (5 yards,) second; C. M. Cohen, New-Jersey A. C., third. Time—0:16 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by H. F. Lachs, Elizabeth A. C., (100 yards;) Fred Shafto, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch,) second; J. Pfeniffer, Ilow Wheelmen, (200 yards,) third. Time—5:55 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Charles W. Keese, Y. M. C. A., (10 yards;) A. B. Dalby, New-York A. C., (27 yards,) second; H. Bannister, New-Jersey A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:03 4-5.

Mile Bicycle, Local.—Won by A. J. Walker, Bayonne; R. Simon, Greenville Wheelmen, second; third was not taken. Time—2:31 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Everett L. Morgan, Amherst College, (18 yards;) L. A. Coonan, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch,) second; E. W. Seidler, New-Jersey A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:51 1-5.

HONORS FOR WINFIELD ATHLETES

Winners in the Finals of a Series of Monthly Games.

WINFIELD, L. I., July 4.—The members of the Winfield Athletic Club celebrated the Fourth by taking part in a series of outdoor games. The events were the finals in a series of preliminary monthly games that were had during the past season. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded to the first, second, and third men scoring the highest points.

The games were contested in a drizzling rain, which handicapped the men from breaking any of the club's records.

G. Bruggmann was first, scoring 18 points; G. Froeber won second honors, scoring 12 points, and C. Ricke was a close third, with 11 points to his credit. The summaries are as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by G. Bruggmann; C. Ricke second; Froeber and H. Draper running a dead heat in the vent. Time—0:10¾. Froeber beat Drape by half a yard in the run-off, and secured third place.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Ricke, with a jump of 18 feet 3 inches; Bruggman second, 17 feet 6 inches; Froeber third, 17 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Bruggman; Ricke second, and Froeber third. Time—0:24.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Bruggman; distance 29 feet; Snelling second, 28 feet 4 inches; Ricke third, 28 feet 2 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer,—Won by Froeber; distance 74 feet; Bruggman second, 71 feet; Ricke third, 69 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by Bruggman, 5 feet 6 inches; Frober second, 5 feet 3 inches; Ricke third, 4 feet 9 inches.

Quarter of a Mile Walk.—Won by Froeber; Bruggman second; Ricke third. Time—1:32.

Mile Run.—Won by H. Drape; G. Downing second, and Froeber third. Time—4:48.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Annual Field Day for the Third District Clubs—The Winners.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 4.—The tenth annual field day of the Third District of the State Young Men's Christian Association was held on Woodlawn Oval this afternoon, and largely attended. The seventeen events were hotly contested by representatives of the Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Glens Falls, Waterford, Cohoes, West Troy, and Saratoga Associations.

The only serious accident occurred in the two-mile bicycle relay race, when George Ellsworth, Saratoga, struck a corner and was thrown, sustaining internal injuries. The events:

100-Yard Dash, 0:11 Class.—L. C. Baker, Glens Falls, won; A. B. Smith, Albany, second. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Dash, 0:12 Class.—William Weller, Albany, won; Charles Metcalf, Waterford, second. Time—0:10½.

One-Mile Bicycle Novice.—W. O. Carpenter, Troy, won; W. H. Donnor, Albany, second. Time—2:35.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—James McLean, West Troy, won; John Hamilton, Saratoga, second, 37 feet 4 1-2 inches.

220-Yards Dash.—L. C. Baker, Albany, won; L. D. Parmelee, Albany, second. Time—23½.

100-Yard Dash, Bicycle.—Chester Howland, Saratoga, won: W. Totten, Saratoga, second. Time—10½.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer, Without Turn.—John Norton, West Troy won, 97 feet 4 inches; James McLean, West Troy, second, 85 feet.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Lew F. L. Eisenmenger, Schenectady, won; Joseph Staples, Saratoga, second. Time—17¾.

One Mile Run.—John M. Young, Albany, won; Walter Lapham, Glens Falls, second. Time—5:01½.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Walter Hyde, Glens Falls, won; W. J. Totten Saratoga, second. Time—2:37.

Running High Jump.—George Wilson, Saratoga, and L. D. Parmelee of Albany, tied at 5 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—L. D. Parmelee, Albany, won; 18 feet 9 inches.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—W. J. Totten, Saratoga, won; W. O. Carpenter, Troy, second. Time—1:11½.

Pole Vault.—Fred. J. Shutt, Troy, won; L. D. Parmelee, Albany, second; 9 feet 4 inches.

One Mile Relay, Four Men.—Won by default by Saratoga. Time—4:04.

Two-Mile Bicycle Relay.—Won by default by Saratoga. The race was run for time and 5:20 made.

A silk banner, offered by the Greater Saratoga Citizens' Committee to the association scoring the largest number of points in the 220-yard dash, hammer throw, pole vault, high jump, and one mile run was won by Albany, with eleven points; Saratoga, second, with 5½; West Troy, third, with 5.

The ball games between the Cohoes and Waterford teams was won by the former. Score—14 to 9.

NIAGARA AN EASY WINNER.

Another Race of the Twenty-Raters Over the Same Course.

HUNTER'S QUAY, Scotland, July 4.—The twenty-raters raced again to-day over the course they sailed yesterday. The weather was clear and there was a light northwesterly wind. The Dakotah received the same time allowance as yesterday by the Niagara, 12 minutes and 30 seconds.

The Zinita crossed the line at 11:00:15, the Eucharis at 11:00:17, and the Niagara and Dakotah even at 11:00:23. Half a mile from the start the Niagara was even with the Eucharis. The wind became lighter and hauled to the north. All the boats were carrying their spinnakers.

The boats had a tedious beat to windward, the southerly wind which was blowing being very soft. The Niagara and the Eucharis sailed very close to the wind. Both were well to the weather, but the others kept closer to the Inverkip shore.

The Niagara and the Zinita passed the Cloch Light abreast at 12:27:05. The wind was extremely light and they were going very slowly. The Dakotah passed Cloch Light at 12:31:10 and the Eucharis at 12:32:15. Shortly after passing Cloch the Zinita, catching puffs of the fluky wind, drew ahead of the Niagara.

The Commodore's boat was reached and the first round finished as follows: Niagara, 3:41:55; Dakotah, 3:44:25; Eucharis, 3:45:37; Zinita, 3:45:58.

The breeze freshened at 5:41 and the Niagara romped away from Kilreggan for home on the last round a long way in the lead, and passed the Commodore's boat an easy winner, the Eucharis being a bad second. The times of the arrival of the yachts at the finish were: Niagara, 5:44:48; Eucharis, 5:52:21; Zinita, 5:54:52; Dakotah, 5:59:28.

JERSEY CITY CLUB REGATTA.

Because of the Storm Some Boats Were Withdrawn—The Winners.

JERSEY, CITY, N. J., July 4.—Despite the bad weather to-day the thirty-seventh annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club was sailed on New-York Bay. Many of the boats entered were withdrawn when the storm showed no signs of abatement. There were five starters in Class A for cabin sloops, while in many of the other classes the winning boat had a walk-over. The courses for Classes B and G was from a stake-boat anchored off the clubhouse at Communipaw around Swinburne Island and return; Class D, to and around Fort Lafayette, and Class F, to and around Robbin's Reef Bell Buoy.

The Regatta Committee consisted of P. W. Figueria, Dr. C. F. Coe, and J. V. Woolcott, while the judges were Robert J. Hill, James H. Love, and Gustav Blau, Jr. The winners follow:

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Eleanor, P. W. Figueria	11:20:30	3:35:25

CLASS C—CABIN SLOOPS.

Forsythe, Alexander Roe	11:27:17	4:33:00

CLASS D—CABIN SLOOPS.

Mariposa, Dr. C. F. Coe	11:24:56	2:53:54

CLASS F—OPEN CATBOATS.

Eureka, William Durham	11:37:24	1:04:25

CLASS G—YAWLS.

Bessie, Commodore Van Horne	11:20:23	3:15:09

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, July 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Wanda, H. S. Henry; Halcyon, Edward S. Potter; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Hermann; Now Then, J. E. Addicks; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Aztec. Sloop yacht Vision, Mark Hartley.

Passed West—Steam yachts Embla, John H. Hanan; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Empress, F. S. Gibbons; Queen, George L. Ronalds; Jean, James Renwick; Lorna, William L. Stow, and Nomad, T. J. Byrne. Schooner yacht Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Schooner yacht Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, left for the eastward. Steam yacht Nenera, Charles A. Gould, from Larchmont, came to anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I. Schooner yacht Madeleine, J. S. Dickerson, is at anchor in Pelham Bay.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Steam yacht Mineola, New-York, arrived here to-day. Other yachts in port to-night are: Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Seaconnet, Frederick Sheldon; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Zara; Duquesne, Theodore R. Hostetter; Shearwater, Edwin Morgan; Gladys, Preble; Chinook, R. Lincoln Lippitt; Enigma, J. B. Herreshoff. Schooners Priscilla, John M. Richmond; Fleetwing, J. R. Delamar; Monreve; Atlantic, W. Marshall. Sloops Amy, F. F. Olney; Elderkin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mystery; Frolic; Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold; Polly, Charles P. Noyes.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 4.—At Wood's Holl—Steam yachts Gyda and Wagnoit, Boston, cruising; cutter Daisy, Boston, cruising east. Steam yacht Velthin passed east at Vineyard Haven. Sloops Rosalind, Boston, cruising west, and Imperial, Westport, Conn., cruising.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 4.—At Anchor at Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Lagonda, Mr. Austen; steam yacht Kanapaha, the Rev. W. L. Moore; cutter Shauna; schooner yacht Navahoe, Jefferson T. Hogan; schooner yacht Telfer, Mr. Barry; naphtha, Lorna Doone. Sloop yacht Gunhilde, schooner yacht Clythie, Commodore Ward.

Arrived at Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Sea Fox, A. Tucker.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 4.—Arrived—Schooner Meteor, Henry Pearce; Rover, Atlantic Yacht Club, J. S. Manning.

Sailed—Steamer Narwhal, New-York Yacht Club, C. H. Osgood; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Nindora, Charles H. Merrill.

In Port—Steamers Sylvia, Fedalma, Hustle, Griffon, Gretchen; schooners Water Witch, Gitana, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Thistle, Aloha, Dionis, Helen, Vayer, Orinda, Myphena.

YEARLINGS AND RACERS.

Sold for Fair Prices at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

The remainder of the Belle Meade yearlings were sold at auction at the sale paddock, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather there was a large attendance and some good prices were realized. Forty head in all were disposed of for $41,175, an average of $1,027. At the conclusion of the Belle Meade sale a few yearlings, the property of J. E. Kittson, and a number of horses in training, the property of J. R. & F. P. Keene, were sold. Details follow:

PROPERTY OF BELLE MEADE STUD.

Chestnut colt, by Enquirer-Buttercup; H. J. Morris	$1,000
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Hilda; C. Smith	2,100
Bay colt, by Great Tom-Charity; J. Bluhm	300
Brown colt, by Tremont-Marcy; J. McClabe	200
Brown colt, by Iroquois-Tassel; J. Mahon	1,050
Bay colt, by Blackburn-To-morrow; L. Hoyt	350
Brown colt, by Clarendon-Sparrow Grass; R. Leigh	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Turmeric; J. Bluhm	700
Chestnut filly, by Iroquois-Babee; J. J. McCafferty	850
Bay colt, by Inspector B.-Saxony; Goughacres Stable	850
Bay filly, by Clarendon-Grapeshot; J. Bluhm	500
Chestnut colt, by Inspector B.-Rosa Bucken; C. Smith	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Loyalist-Cantolet; C. Smith	1,500
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn-Tommie Belle; J. Bluhm	750
Chestnut filly, by Clarendon-Tansy; J. W. Colt	150
Brown filly, by Iroquois-Brunette; W. Walters	650

PROPERTY OF J. E. KITTSON.

Bay filly, by Longfellow-Maria D.; E. C. Cowden	$700
Brown colt, by Whistle Jacket-Grenadine; J. M. Koch	200
Bay filly, by Onondaga-Elsinore; Gen. Jackson	150
Brown colt, by Longfellow-Alma D.; G. F. Johnson	525
Chestnut colt, by Whistle Jacket-Semper Paratus; W. Walters	400
Chestnut colt, by Forester-Enola; J. W. Roche	200
Black colt, by Tolson D'Or-Folly II.; H. Pellow	75
Bay filly, by Strathmore-Madam Reel; A. A. Lakeland	650
Bay colt, by Whistle Jacket-Vivacity; J. W. Colt	150

PROPERTY OF J. R. & F. P. KEENE.

Assignee, ch. c., 4 years, by Spendthrift-Maid of Athol; A. Lakeland	$1,100
Sir Galahad, ch. c., 3, by Sir Modred-Faux Pas; W. S. Hobart	2,000
Inquirendo, b. c., 3, by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade; J. Kneale	600
Bowling Green, b. c., 3, by King Gallop-Playing Fields; P. Gaffney	400
Reefer, br. c., 3, by King Gallop-Cicily Bowling; B. Keegan	400
Roundelay, ch. f., 2, by Falsetto-Carol; C. Oxx	375
Equerry, b. c., 2, by Order-Queenstown; J. W. Colt	200
Bolsterous, b. c., 2, by St. Blaise-Madcap; E. R. Sanford	300
Tripoli, b. c., 2, by Algerine-Katona; J. W. Colt	100

AMERICAN DRIVING MEET ABROAD

Fine Showing in London Parade—Those Who Took Part.

LONDON, July 4.—The American driving meet, which took place in Hyde Park to-day, was in every respect a great success. The weather was cool, and there was present a big crowd of spectators on horseback and afoot, while carriages, filled with fashionably attired onlookers, lined the roadway the whole length of the Serpentine.

Those who were to take active part in the meet began to assemble at the Magazine at 11 o'clock, and altogether there were twenty-nine vehicles in the parade, the lightness and smartness of which attracted many admirers. The arrangements for the meet were undertaken and admirably carried out by Messrs. Thomas Clarke and "Jim" Burke.

Parker Williams, the English driving expert and Secretary of the Stage Coaching Club, said in an interview after the meet:

"It was a very creditable affair, seeing it was their first meet, though I thought their horses as a lot somewhat commonplace."

One of the best pairs of horses in the meet was that driven by Halford L. Mills, two black, long-tailed American trotting cobs. William E. Geddes drove two bays to an Essex wagon. John Edgar drove two white cobs, twins from the celebrated Little Nell, to a covered buggy.

The others in the parade included Paul S. King of New-York, B. S. Woolf and wife, in an elegant buggy drawn by two light bays; Bertram Mills, driving a bay wheeler and a gray leader tandem; G. M. Swan, Misses A. Mills and Nellie Mills, Miss Grover, Mrs. Henry Hackney, and Messrs. R. J. Davis and A. Allhousen of New-York; J. H. Beach, Miss Clarke, Mesdames Webbe and E. M. Rawson, Messrs. C. J. Webbe, J. C. Moore, and Dr. J. E. Dixon and wife of St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Ellen B. Yaw of New-York; Field Fisher and wife, James B. Stone, and Henry Hill.

The cavalcade started from the Magazine at 11:45 A. M., B. S. Woolf leading. The procession went by the way of Hyde Park Corner to the Marble Arch, and back to the starting point, where the meet dispersed.

Le Var's Princess of Wales Stakes.

LONDON, July 4.—The Princess of Wales Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, at Newmarket, today, was won by Mr. Henry Milner's Le Var, by Isonomy out of St. Marguerite, 3 years old. Leopold de Rothschild's Utica, by St. Simon, out of Biserta, three years, was second, and Henry Milner's ch. f., None the Wiser, by Wisdom, out of Carrie Roy, four years old, third.

The other starters were Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto, 3 years old; Mr. T. Cannon's Garlogs, 3 years; Gen. Owen Williams' Priestholme, 4 years; Lord Durham's Son o' Mine, 4 years; Prince Soltykoff's Speed, 4 years; Mr. A. W. Cox's Choice, 3 years; Mr. A. M. Singer's Missal, 4 years; and the Hampton Court stud's Champs d'Or.

Overton Takes an Appeal.

Jockey Overton, who is under suspension for the riding of the horse Wernberg at the Coney Island Jockey Club track, has appealed from the decision of the Coney Island Stewards to The Jockey Club. He will be given a hearing on Tuesday of next week. James McLaughlin, the trainer of the horse, and the man who had the horse in charge on the day of the suspicious race have been summoned as witnesses in his behalf by Overton.

Racing at Narragansett.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Honolulu, 108 pounds, (McClain,) won; Imposition, 110, (Bennett,) second; Larissa, 108, (Healey,) third. Time—1:04¾. Captain Trumbull, Lady Greenway, Santuzza, Mildred D., Sir Edward, and Syringia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Ferrier, 125 pounds, (Lamb,) won; Logan, 115, (Sinclair,) second; Langdon, 97, (Sheedy,) third. Time—1:45½. Cassatte also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Panway, 99 pounds, (H. Brown,) won; Polydora, 99, (Sheedy,) second; Elmer, 95, (Finnegan,) third. Time—1:04⅘. Bernardine, Beacon, Milton T., Fitfield, Tarentum, Chiquita, and Busybee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and one-sixteenth. Clarece, 82 pounds, (Maher,) won; Caracceus, 113, (McClain,) second; Mendicant, 97, (Helder,) third. Time—1:54⅘. Buckeye also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Monmouth, 130 pounds, (Veach,) won; Cherrystone, 126, (Shields,) second; Jilt, 147, (Frayling,) third. Time—1:20¾. Lansing, Hellas, and Colonel South also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Over the long steeplechase course, about three miles. Young Orion, 154 pounds, (F. Hueston,) won; Spot, 138, (M. Lynch,) second. Time—5:02½. Index fell at the first jump.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises	4:35
Sun sets	7:34
Moon sets	2:51

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:38	7:02	12:22	12:50
Governors Island	7:08	7:02	1:02	12:56
Hell Gate	9:01	8:55	2:30	2:24

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Galileo	Hull	June 20
Georgia	Christiansand	June 22
Lucania	Liverpool	June 29
Otho	Antwerp	June 15
Parklands	Gibraltar	June 18
Patria	Hamburg	June 23
Principia	Dundee	June 19
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	June 29
Strathcarron	Gibraltar	June 16

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Europe	London	June 23
Exeter City	Swansea	June 22
La Touraine	Havre	June 27
Manahan	Antwerp	June 25
Paris	Southampton	June 29
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 30

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

Orinoco	Bermuda	July 4

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Madiana	St. Thomas	July 2
Saratoga	Havana	July 4

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Alleghany	Kingston	July 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	July 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Moorish Prince	July 5	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
State of Texas	July 5	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alvena	July 6	Cape Haiti	28 State St.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	St'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hudson	July 6	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	July 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
England	July 6	London	15 Whitn'l St.
Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ardanhu	July 6	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
S. of Calif'nia	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Strabo	July 6	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Adirondack	July 6	Kingston	24 State St.
Olympia	July 6	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	July 6	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Concho	July 6	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4

DOES NOT KNOW THE GAME

Umpire Tuthill Makes a Confession and Proves Its Truth.

HOWEVER, NEW-YORKS GAIN A VICTORY

Some of Mr. Tuthill's Decisions Put the Players of Both Teams on Edge and Made Fun for the Spectators.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New York, 6, Baltimore, 4.
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Pittsburg, 10; Cleveland 5.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 12; Louisville, 6.
Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Baltimore	33	20	.623
2..Pittsburg	37	24	.607
3..Chicago	38	29	.594
4..Boston	32	22	.593
5..Cleveland	35	26	.574
6..Brooklyn	32	25	.561
7..Philadelphia	31	25	.554
8..Cincinnati	32	26	.552
9..New-York	27	30	.474
10..Washington	23	34	.404
11..St. Louis	19	42	.311
12..Louisville	9	48	.145

The weather yesterday was disastrous to baseball about New-York. It was something of an experiment to play League championship games in this vicinity July 4, but the general belief is that it would have proved a success but for the storm.

Despite the threatening clouds and showers which set in early in the forenoon, and eventually stopped the games in both this city and Brooklyn, there were from three to four thousand people in attendance at the New-York-Baltimore game at the Polo Grounds, and as many more at Eastern Park to witness the battle between the Brooklyn and Boston Clubs.

The morning game at the Polo Grounds was most interesting. The rain came down so brisk during the latter part of the contest that it had to be called at the conclusion of the first half of the eighth inning.

The spectators on the bleachers were all armed with umbrellas and waterproof coats, and they remained in their seats and insisted upon the game being played to a finish when the Baltimores made their protest, and they were loath to give it up even when the umpire called a halt.

When the game opened, with the New-Yorks at the bat, Murphy led off by sending a high fly to Kelly in left field. Hoffer was a little unsteady in his delivery, and sent Tiernan and Van Haltren to their bases on balls. Davis then set the crowd wild with excitement by driving the ball into right centre for two bases, scoring Tiernan, and the good work was continued by Clark making a clean hit, on which Van Haltren and Doyle scored, which was an opening that put the spectators in the best of good humor. Stafford forced Clark out at second, and Farrel closed the inning by going out at first.

The Baltimores could do nothing in their first inning, but in the second they managed to land 2 runs. Kelly got his base on balls, and Brodie followed with a single to right, sending Kelly to third. On Clarke's single Kelly scored and Brodie went to third. Robinson forced Clarke at second, and Brodie scored.

Three single hits gave the New-Yorks their only runs in the third inning, and the visitors succeeded in tieing the score by placing two runs to their credit. The first four men who went to the bat made safe hits, which scored the first run, and the second came in on a long fly to centre field.

The game was won in the fourth inning, when Tiernan made a two-base hit and scored on Gleason's error of the ball hit by Van Haltren. Davis then drove a two-bagger to right, scoring Van. This was the last scoring of the game.

The first real bad kick of the day at the poor, unfortunate umpire, who does not know half as much about the game as the law allows, came in the fifth inning, when Stafford hit a sharp, foul ball, which Robinson picked up on the short bound. The umpire was not looking, and, no doubt, Robinson, in order to have a little sport at his expense, held the ball up and appealed for judgment. Umpire Tuthill fell into the trap and declared Stafford out. It created quite a stir, but Tuthill stood by his decision regardless of the howls of the spectators and the protests of the New-York players. It proved a costly joke, however, as Tuthill, possibly in trying to even things up, made just as big a ball in the sixth inning against the Baltimore Club.

After Brodie had retired on a fly to Van Haltren, Gleason hit safe to right field and reached second on a fumble by Tiernan. Clarke's safe bunt sent Gleason to third. Then Robinson hit a fly to centre, which Van Haltren ran in and picked up on the short bound. He tried Robinson's lead by holding the ball up and appealing for judgment, and it worked like a charm, as Tuthill promptly decided Robinson out. The ball was then thrown to third base, and Gleason, who had crossed the home plate and gone to the players' bench, was declared out on the play. Tuthill never knew how popular he was until he made this decision, for in less than a jiffy he had the whole Baltimore team tugging and pulling at him, while the spectators were roaring with laughter and giving him the most pleasant kind of a "jolly." He retained his decision, however, and the Baltimores were minus a run at least, and a possible chance of tieing or winning the game.

During the wrangle, McGraw, who was not saying a word but merely looking at Tuthill in a most contemptuous manner, was fined $25.

"All right," said McGraw, "the fine won't go, for you haven't brains enough to send the notification on to Nick Young."

After the first bad decision, Rusie said: "Why don't you get in the game?"

Tuthill replied, "I am doing the best I can. I don't know the game."

The moment the game was over Tuthill made tracks for President Freedman's office. He told Mr. Freedman that he umpired as he saw the game, but the police were informed that they would have to make special provision to protect him if he umpired the scheduled afternoon game.

Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BALTIMARE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Murphy, lf	0	0	4	0	0	1	McGraw, 3b	1	1	3	2	1	
Tiernan, rf	2	1	0	0	0	1	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	1
Davis, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		Jennings, ss	0	1	3	1	1	
V.Halt'n, cf	2	0	5	1	0		Kelly, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
W.Clark, 1b	0	2	7	0	0		Pond, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Stafford, 2b	1	1	2	2	1		Brodie, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Farrell, c	0	1	1	0	0		Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	
Clarke, p	0	3	0	2	0		Clarke, 1b	0	2	6	2	0	
Fuller, ss	0	0	1	4	0		Robinson, c	0	0	4	0	1	
							Hoffer, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	6	10	21	10	3		Total	4	8	21	10	4	

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Stafford, (2.) First base on balls—Off Clark, 1; off Hoffer, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 2. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Hoffer, 1. Double plays—Jennings, Clarke, and McGraw; Van Haltren, W. H. Clarke, and Davis. Umpire—Mr. Tuthill.

BROOKLYNS PLAY GOOD BALL.

Outbatted and Outfielded the Bostons at Eastern Park.

Five thousand persons assembled at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning to see the Brooklyns again play the Bostons. Only six innings were played, but they were enough to place the game to the credit of the home team, and cause the spectators to rejoice, as the Bostons were outplayed both at the bat and in the field and the game was won on its merits.

It was raining when the contest began and it increased in volume as the game progressed to such an extent that it became necessary to call it at the close of the sixth inning. The first inning and a half were marked by the prettiest kind of fielding, but nothing in the scoring line was accomplished until the last half of the second inning, when the home team scored the first run. Anderson, the first batsman in this inning, set the bleachers wild by hitting a ball over the left-field fence, but they were heartbroken and died hard when the umpire declared it a foul, while they resorted to sarcastic remarks when Anderson was thrown out at first by Long on his next attempt. It was forgotten, however, a minute later when Shoch lined the ball out to deep centre for three bases, and scored on Tredway's sacrifice hit.

In the fourth inning the Bostons succeeded in tieing the score on clean hits by Duffy, Nash, and Lowe, the former being an earned run on the latter's hit.

The fifth inning was one which brought gladness to the hearts of the spectators, as the home team managed to do some good work in the scoring line which enabled it to win the easiest kind of a victory. After Corcoran got out Dailey led off with a clean base hit and Kennedy followed suit. Griffin, who had struck out twice, then redeemed himself by making a single and scoring Dailey. Then Shindle drove a hard liner to left centre, sending in Kennedy and Grimm. Lachance sent a grounder to Long, but the ball was wet and slippery, and on the error of Long Shindle scored. After Anderson was put out, Lachance scored on a safe hit by Shoch, while the latter went to second on the throw in to catch Carey to head off Lachance. Tredway hit a liner which Nash failed to handle, and Shoch reached third in safety and later on scored the sixth run of the inning on a passed ball.

When the fifth inning closed the crowd wanted the game called, but the umpire did not see it in that light and made the players continue with the sixth inning. Shindle and Shoch made beautiful running catches in the sixth inning, which were heartily applauded. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	H	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Long, ss	0	0	3	5	2		Griffin, cf	1	1	1	0	1	
Carey, c	0	1	0	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	
Duffy, cf	1	1	0	0	1		Lach'nce, 1b	1	0	8	0	0	
Nash, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		Anderson, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Lowe, 2b	1	0	2	0	0	0	Shoch, 2b	2	3	1	1	0	
Tredway, lf	1	0	0	1	0		Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Hannon, rf	0	0	3	0	0		Dailey, c	1	1	2	0	0	
Ganzel, c	0	0	3	0	0		Kennedy, p	1	1	0	4	0	
Nichols, p	0	1	0	0	0								
Total	1	5	18	7	3		Total	7	8	18	8	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0—7

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2. Three-base hit—Shoch. Sacrifice hit—Tucker. Stolen bases—Lachance, Shoch, Tredway. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Wild pitch—Nichols. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 9. Errors—Washington, 5. Batteries—Taylor, and Buckley, Boyd and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT PITTSBURG.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	6

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 0. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Hart and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Sims-lie.

AT PITTSBURG, (AFTERNOON.)

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt, Wallace and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CHICAGO.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Parrott, Forman, and Murphy; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Andrews and Galvin.

AT CHICAGO, (Afternoon.)

Chicago	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—5

Called on account of darkness.

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Chicago, 0; Cincinnati, 0. Batteries—Hutchinson and Donohue; Forman, Murphy, and Galvin. Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Louisville	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Louis	3	2	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	—12

Base hits—Louisville, 11; St. Louis, 15. Errors—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Inks and Ehlers; Peltz, Dougal, Staley, and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT ST. LOUIS, (Afternoon.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Louisville	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein, Peltz, and Miller; McDermott and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Philadelphia-Washington, New-York-Baltimore, and Brooklyn-Boston afternoon games were postponed on account of rain.

RAIN COULD NOT PREVENT GOLF.

The Morris County Club Handicaps and Their Winners.

The Fourth was celebrated by the golfing fraternity of Morristown with an exhibition of golf enthusiasm. The ladies and gentlemen both had an opportunity of showing their skill, and they did it well, paying little attention to the heavy showers of rain.

The greater part of the day was devoted to two handicap tournaments, the first members' handicap tournaments that the club has ever held, all the previous ones being scratch contests. The men in the afternoon played their first club match over the fine new eighteen-hole course, which was opened two weeks ago. There was a steady downpour of rain during the greater part of the contest, but that did not deter ten energetic golfers from going around the entire course.

The ladies had their handicap match in the morning, play being called at 10 o'clock, and in the matter of weather they were more fortunate, for the shower did not begin until the tournament was nearly finished. Not one of the ladies left the green until the last ball was holed, although the last few holes were played at the imminent risk of spoiling the attractive golf costumes of the fair contestants.

Miss Louise Field carried off the honors of the ladies' tournament, winning the match in fine shape, after some decidedly graceful playing, which was thoroughly appreciated by the spectators who gathered at the clubhouse to witness the battle. Miss Field's handicap was 11 strokes, but she did not require quite so big a count, and her handicap reduced her winning score to 78. The ladies went twice around the old seven-hole course, fourteen holes in all.

Miss Field's playing was commented upon with particular favor, as her actual score was but six behind that made by Miss Howland Ford, the only scratch player, and who, by virtue of her two victories for the Ladies' Scratch Silver Cup, is the acknowledged lady champion of the club. Miss Ford played a first-class game, making very steady and well-judged plays, but had to be content with third place, as the handicap she allows Miss Louise Field and Miss Wilder was evidently too great for her to cut down. Her score was 83, the first round being done in 43 and the second in 40. She wore a neat costume, consisting of a gray skirt, pink shirt waist, and black straw sailor hat. She made the best driving off stroke of the day, sending the ball along the ledge of the punch-bowl declivity, landing it well for her next drive to the first putting green. She made the first hole in four, the best score for this hole of the day. Her playing throughout was very even, the poorest score being nine strokes for the sixth hole on the first round. She drove her ball in the stone wall, which serves as a hazard from the fifth to the sixth hole, costing her two or three strokes to clear the obstruction.

Miss Louise Field, the winner, wore an attractive costume of a blue serge skirt, pink waist, and light straw hat. Her game also was characterized by great steadiness, and her close score surprised many friends. Miss Field has made marked improvement this year, and in the Fall will make a formidable rival in the next scratch tournament for the ladies' silver cup.

Miss Wilder took second place in the tournament. She is a new player, and was given a handicap of 18, making her net score 80, her actual number of strokes being 98. Miss Wilder was dressed in a gray skirt, blue striped shirt waist, and white straw hat. She landed in the stone wall in front of the sixth hole in the first round, requiring eleven strokes to make the hole. Mrs. Harry P. Phipps and Mrs. William Shippen, two of the leading players of the club, both did the course in an even 98, but Mrs. Phipps had a handicap of 5 and Mrs. Shippen 4, so Mrs. Phipps beat her rival by one stroke. Mrs. Shippen wore a white skirt and a bright pink waist, and had the honor of making the best score for a single hole of the day. This was the last hole in the last round, which she did in three, after two excellent drives across the little hollow from the sixth hole, skilfully avoiding the rail fence which has caused so much sorrow to scores of players. Mrs. Phipps's costume was a close-fitting gray skirt and white shirt waist.

Miss Alice Field and Miss Walker completed the list of contestants. Both had considerable difficulty in clearing some of the bunkers, Miss Alice Field taking twelve strokes to make the fifth hole in the second round, and Miss Walker the same number for the second hole in the second round.

The judges, who went around the course with the ladies, keeping their scores, were Miss Hoy, George Little, Archie Forbes, G. G. Frelinghuysen, George Kip, Richard Lyons, and Fred Seaman. Alexander H. Tiers of the Green Committee was the general manager of the tournament, and he fulfilled his duties in his customary active and precise manner. The scores of the ladies are as follows:

Players.	Holes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	G.	H.	N. S.
Miss Louise Field	6	7	8	6	7	5	6	45		
	5	5	7	6	6	9	6	44		
								89	11	78
Miss Wilder	6	8	5	7	9	11	6	52		
	7	8	5	6	8	8	6	46		
								98	18	80
Miss Ford	4	6	7	5	7	9	5	43		
	5	7	6	7	4	6	5	40		
								83	0	83
Mrs. Phipps	7	5	5	7	6	6	7	43		
	8	9	5	7	6	5	6	46		
								89	5	84
Mrs. William Shippen	5	7	6	7	5	8	6	44		
	7	9	6	7	7	6	3	45		
								89	4	85
Miss Alice Field	6	11	5	7	5	7	9	50		
	8	5	5	8	12	6	7	51		
								101	11	90
Miss Walker	7	8	6	10	8	6	7	52		
	7	12	10	6	9	8	7	59		
								111	18	93

G—Gross. H.—Handicap. N. S.—Net score.

The men's handicap tournament in the afternoon was started in a driving downpour of rain. Ten men came forward, ready and eager for the contest. The caddies were bundled up in rubber coats, the scorers buttoned their maskintoshes closely together and opened their umbrellas, while the players, on the other hand, walked jauntily out on the green in their regular golfing costumes, apparently as unconcerned as though the sun was shining with his best brilliancy. The interest in golf by the Morristown members is shown by the fact that three ladies went around the entire long course in all the rain, acting as scorers for three of the players. They were Miss Howland Ford, Mrs. W. H. Phipps, and Mrs. W. A. Flagg. The other scorers were Frederick Trask, Richard Lyon, Paul Revere, J. J. Kip, A. L. Revere, A. W. Whitney, and Frederick Seaman.

The feature of the tournament was the even play of H. W. Phipps, the champion of the club and the only scratch starter, and W. A. Flagg, to whom was given a handicap of 4. Both these men made the same scores around the course, 111 strokes for the eighteen holes, but Flagg's handicap of 4 cut his net score down to 107 and gave him first place in the match.

The players and the scores they made to each hole and handicap allowances are:

Player.									G.	H.	N. S.
W. A. Flagg	4	5	10	7	6	6	6	8			
	6	11	4	8	7	5	5	4			
	4	5							111	4	107
H. W. Phipps	5	6	8	6	4	5	6	7			
	8	10	11	10	7	6	4	6			
	5	4							111	..	111
John McNeil	6	6	10	10	6	5	5	10			
	5	5	9	8	9	9	9	10			
	6	6							134	20	114
George Little	5	6	10	6	6	7	6	9			
	7	10	4	12	7	7	7	6			
	7	4							128	10	118
C. D. Chapman	6	8	12	8	6	9	8				
	9	6	5	8	7	5	9	12			
	8	6	8	8	7				147	25	122
J. R. Brinley	7	4	11	6	7	4	6	8			
	8	13	5	9	21	6	6	7			
	9	3							136	12	124
H. Shaw, Jr.	7	6	11	11	8	13	10	11			
	10	15	8	8	10	8	6	7			
	7	6							162	35	127
E. S. Kip	5	11	7	12	6	4	8	11			
	9	5	8	5	12	5	8	6	5	136	8	128
H. Hoy	7	8	16	7	12	10	12	11	12	10		
	9	6	12	10	10	8	6	5		177	35	142
J. M. Chapman	7	8	8	16	9	14	8	10				
	20	8	10	9	6	7	10	9				
	8	11	6	7						182	25	157

Golf at Paterson.

Several of the residents of Paterson, N. J., have been imbued with the golfing fever, and five links have been laid out near the East Side Park of Paterson. The course has nine holes, and is nearly one and one-half miles around. The sandy nature of the soil is the most prominent feature of these links, and in this respect the Paterson course is more favored than any other golf links in this vicinity.

Matches will occur every month, and they will be handicaps, the winner to hold the club handicap medal until the next match. This club medal is the gift of one of the prominent members, Mr. Robert Goodbody.

NEW-YORKERS AHEAD.

Have a Lead of Eighty Runs over All Massachusetts in First Innings.

BOSTON, July 4.—The fourth annual inter-State cricket match between New-York and Massachusetts was commenced here to-day on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, and the representatives of the Empire State have obtained a lead of eighty runs in the first innings.

The features of the day's play were the fine batting of C. Byers and F. J. Prendergast, and the bowling of F. C. Calder. The first-named secured top score of the match, with a vigorous innings of 74, marred, however, by four rather difficult chances. Prendergast played a scientific innings of 35, and Calder bowled in magnificent form, and took five wickets for 8 runs.

The Massachusetts men played altogether a defensive game, and their runs came slowly and with difficulty. J. H. Comber, however, played well for 19, the top score of the innings, while J. Gordon, J. Keen, and L. Haughton staid a long time at the wickets for their runs. The showing of the New-Yorks proved a genuine surprise to the home team, who have a powerful eleven and expected everything to go their way.

Capt. Ellis, having won the toss, deputed F. J. Prendergast and J. Mart to start the run-getting for New-York, the attack being intrusted to R. Cracknell and J. H. Comber. Cracknell sent down a maiden, but Prendergast cut the first ball from Comber hard for a single, and two more resulted from the same overs. Prendergast then got a clean drive to the boundary off Cracknell, but, in attempting a single to cover, Mart was run out, and the first wicket was down. C. Byers then joined Prendergast, and he opened his account with a fine drive for 4 off Cracknell. He should have been caught at long on soon after by Gordon off Comber, but the fielder got the ball low down, and just missed it.

Runs then came slowly, and at 24 Comber gave way to Shepherdson. Runs then came at a more rapid rate, Prendergast batting very freely, and 50 soon appeared on the board, with the total at 57. Prendergast had a piece of ill luck, his bat catching in his clothing in playing at a short-pitched ball from Cracknell, and leaving him powerless to stop it. He had played a good free innings for 35.

W. H. Denzell, after scoring a single, gave a rather difficult chance to George Wright, which, fortunately for him, was missed. His play then resulted in the total being advanced to 68, when Wainwright went on in place of Cracknell. Byers got an off drive from his first ball for 3, and Denzell hit him to leg for 4, and runs again began to come rapidly. With the score at 95, Comber again took up the bowling in place of Shepherdson, and the latter went on in place of Wainwright. The first century went up, however, and George Wright took the ball himself. This change had the desired effect at last, for, with the total at 115, Denzell was clean bowled, and J. Rose, who followed, retired on the first ball.

F. C. Calder joined Byers, and J. Smith was given the ball in place of Shepherdson. Wright, however, was now on the spot, and he got Calder, and bowled Flannery on his next over, the sixth wicket falling for 141. H. B. Coyne was badly run out for no single, with a total at 149, and without any addition to the score, C. Byers was bowled by Fairburn for a good free innings of 74. H. C. Ellis and J. Adam then got together, and a leg hit by the latter brought up 150. He then yielded to a fast one from Wright, which let in W. Fenwick as last man. The league Secretary got a good hit to leg before he was bowled by Fairburn, the innings closing for 155.

Massachusetts then went to the bat, but they could make no stand against the bowling of F. C. Calder, C. H. Ellis, and J. Adam, and they were all out for 75, Calder getting 8 runs behind. They then followed their innings, and, when play was stopped for the day, had lost one wicket for 20 runs.

The game will be continued to-morrow, when play will start at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.

F. J. Prendergast, b. Cracknell	35
J. Mart, run out	1
C. Byers, b. Fairburn	74
W. H. Denzell, b. Wright	22
J. Rose, b. Wright	0
F. C. Calder, l. b. w., b. Wright	7
J. Flannery, b. Wright	0
H. B. Coyne, run out	1
C. H. Ellis, not out	0
J. Adam, b. Wright	3
W. Fenwick, b. Fairburn	3
Byes	6
Leg byes	1
Wides	2
Total	155

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
R. Cracknell	50	1	36	1
J. H. Comber	25	0	16	0
H. Shepherdson	60	2	31	0
O. Wainwright	20	0	22	0
G. Wright	45	1	45	5
J. Smith	20	0	29	0
F. Fairburn	11	0	11	2

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
L. Haughton, c. and b. Adam	13	b. Ellis	2
J. Gordon, run out	13		
J. Keen, c. Rose, b. Adam	9	not out	13
J. H. Comber, b. Calder	19	not out	7
F. Fairburn, b. Calder	8		
J. H. Smith, b. Ellis	2		
R. Fairburn, c. Prendergast, c. Calder	1		
H. Shepherdson, c. Mart, b. Ellis	4		
G. Wright, not out	0		
R. Cracknell, b. Calder	0		
O. Wainwright, b. Calder	0		
Byes	3		
Leg byes	4	byes	4
	2		
Total	75	Total	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNING.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. Mart	45	3	16	0
J. Adam	60	2	36	2
F. C. Calder	48	6	8	5
C. H. Ellis	30	1	10	2

SECOND INNING.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
F. C. Calder	25	2	8	0
C. H. Ellis	15	1	4	1
J. Adam	10	0	9	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket:

New-York—7, 57, 115, 115, 135, 141, 149, 149, 152, 155.

Massachusetts—15, 31, 46, 60, 65, 68, 73, 73, 75, 75.

Semi-Final Tennis Matches.

TUXEDO PARK, July 4.—Both the semi-final matches in the singles of the invitation tennis tournament here were finished this morning before the storm forced a postponement of play. Larned and Fischer will meet to-morrow in the final round for the first prize and the winner will play Chace on Saturday. To-day's scores:

Gentlemen's Singles, Semi-final Round—E. P. Fischer, West Side, beat J. Parmley Paret, Lenox T. C., 6—2, 6—2. William A. Larned, Summit T. C., beat Robert M. Miles, Jr., Orange L. T. C., 6—0, 6—1. Consolation Singles, Semi-Final Round—James Terry, New-Haven L. C., beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo Club, 6—4, 6—1. Handicap Singles, Preliminary Round—Lieut. R. P. Davis, (scratch,) beat J. C. Davidson, (owe fifteen,) 6—3, 6—8; first round—Lieut. W. A. Bethel, (scratch,) beat R. H. Palmer, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 7—5; A. E. Foote, (owe half thirty,) beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, (owe half fifteen,) 11—9, 8—10, 6—8.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Orange Athletic Club will have its hands full when it meets the Newport (R. I.) team, composed entirely of college men, to-morrow afternoon. This team, outside of Cape May and Atlantic City, is considered the best all-college team of this season, so that a treat is in store for those who visit the grounds. The players on the Newport team are Donovan, second base, Brown University; Lowrey, third base, Brown; Brady, centre field, Brown; Cotter, first base, Georgetown University; Deans, short stop, Ann Arbor; Ross, left field; Dowd, pitcher, Harvard; Holmes, catcher; Cozzens, right field, Harvard.

—The Hudson County Athletic Club is arranging an attractive programme for its boxing tournament, to be given at Oakland Rink, Jersey City, Monday evening, July 15. The star bout will be ten rounds at 126 pounds between "Frank" Erne of Buffalo and "Joe" Craig of Jersey City, who claims the 122-pound championship of New-Jersey. Matchmaker Newman will secure two more bouts for the event.

—A regatta will be held Saturday, July 20, at 5, P. M., by the Staten Island Boat Club at West New-Brighton. The events, consisting of four-oared shell race, one mile; four-oared barge race, one-half mile, and eight-oared shell race, one mile, will be open to members of the club only. A dance at the clubhouse will follow the races.

—The Middlesex Athletic Club of Spotswood, N. J., will hold a meet on the half-mile trotting track near South River, four miles from New-Brunswick, on July 17. Six events will be decided, and prizes valued at $225 will be given.

Winning Horse Owners.

During the twelve days of racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club track, which ended yesterday, seventy-three races were run, and 220 horses competed for the $147,690 in stakes and purses given by the club. The owners that won upward of $1,000 are these:

P. J. Dwyer, $83,765; Del Monte Stable, $30,150; Gideon & Daly, $23,486; J. J. McCafferty, $10,410; J. R. & F. P. Keene, $5,268; A. H. & D. H. Morris, $5,010; Erlo Stables, $4,830; Hemton Stable, $4,290; P. Lorillard, $3,740; Santa Anita Stable $3,475; Oneck Stable, $2,805; Marcus Daly, $2,245; C. Littlefield, $2,000; Goughacres Stable, $1,940; Louis Stuart, $1,395; J. McLaughlin, $1,210.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

American Yacht Club's open regatta off Milton Point, N. Y.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Riverside Yacht Club's annual regatta.

Cycling.—Century run of Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey to Asbury Park; Riverside Wheelmen's races, at Manhattan Field.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 6 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for the Bahama Islands and Santiago, Cuba, per Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge;") at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Al

SPEEDY TUNNEL ENGINES

Electric Locomotives to Haul Trains Underneath Baltimore.

TO MAKE FIFTEEN MILES AN HOUR

Will Pull 1,200 Tons over Gradients of .015 Per Cent. on a Line Nearly Three Miles in Length.

One of the three electric locomotives intended for use on the tunnel which runs underneath Baltimore is now completed and stands in the roundhouse yard of the Baltimore and Ohio Camden station, in that city. It is a ponderous machine, weighing ninety-six tons, and has a strength of 1,400 horse power when the full current is turned on.

These engines are powerful enough to haul a passenger train weighing 500 tons at a speed varying between 30 and 35 miles an hour over gradients of .008 in the tunnel and of .015 in its approaches. Freight trains weighing 1,200 tons will be pushed through the tunnel at a speed of 15 miles an hour. These weights include that of the steam locomotive in both cases.

When the tunnel is reached, the ordinary locomotive will shut off steam and close its dampers, so that it may become a passive instrument in charge of the mammoth electric engine, and yet be ready to proceed with its train without a moment's delay as soon as the open track is reached at either end of the tunnel and its approaches.

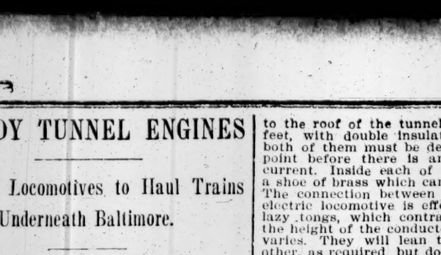
These electric locomotives are the work of the General Electric Company, and represent a costly initial attempt to solve the problem of underground rapid transit at high rates of speed with heavy trains, and without the discomfort of steam, smoke, or coal dust. The first engine was completed several weeks ago, at the General Electric Company's shops, at Schenectady. It was taken in pieces to Baltimore, and there put together again. The second engine is now nearing completion, and when it is finished and transported to its field of operations, the regular electric service in the Baltimore tunnel will begin. The third engine is intended to relieve the other two.

In appearance, the engine resembles the tenders of two switch-yard steam locomotives, joined front to front, with a cab placed in the middle, over the junction. Each half is carried on a four-wheel truck, making eight wheels and four axles in all. Around each of these axles, but not touching it, is the armature of the motor, resting in its compact field magnet. The wheels are each 5 feet 2 inches in diameter.

The power is transmitted from the motors to the wheels by means of a five-armed spider at each end of the armature frame. At the end of each of these arms is a double rubber cushion with a chilled iron cap on both sides. These rubber-knobbed ends fit loosely into slots in the inner sides of the wheels and drag them around when the current begins to turn the armature. This part of the engine is evidently from the old gabgear used in steam locomotives for a different purpose before the invention of the Stephenson link motion.

In order to avoid intermediate wheels the armatures are fitted on a sleeve around the axles. Between the sleeve and the axle is a space of 2½ inches, allowing play for the axles when there is any unevenness in the track. As the journals of the axles are outside, while the spiders are inside the frame of the trucks, each part of the motion has its separate set of springs. When normally placed, the armatures and the axles revolve at the same speed, and are not being bound to each other, the advantages of a direct-acting gear are obtained, while the wear and tear of the electric motors, due to the oscillations of the axles, are avoided.

With a weight of twenty-four tons on each axle, and with the four motors exerting their full strength at the same moment, the advantages of the electric motor over a steam locomotive in starting a heavy train are apparent. The pull being constant throughout the entire revolution of the armature, its power can be exerted as well in one position of the engine as in another. Each motor is rated at 360 horse



View of Electric Locomotive.

power, and takes a normal current of 900 amperes at a pressure of 700 volts.

The engine is equipped with an oscillating cylinder electric airpump, which supplies compressed air for the Westinghouse automatic brake; a standard Baltimore and Ohio whistle, and an automatic bell ringer. The engine is reversible and runs equally well with either end foremost.

All the materials used in the construction of the engine are of the finest quality and best workmanship. The driving wheels are of cast steel, pressed and keyed to the axles. The tires are three inches thick in the middle of the tread, and are shrunk on. The driving axles are of open-hearth steel, specially made. The bearings are of phosphor bronze. The interior of the cab is plentifully illuminated with incandescent electric lights.

Next to the problem of building engines strong enough to do the work required, came the difficulty of transferring the current from the fixed conductor to the moving machine. It was obvious to the electrical experts that an ordinary trolley wheel running underneath the overhead wire would be liable to be thrown off at a speed of 35 miles an hour. The objection to a conductor supported near the ground was the danger of so large a constant current and the difficulty of securing perfect insulation. In order to avoid danger to brakesmen standing upright in freight cars passing through the tunnel, it was determined to put the conductors not in the middle line above each of the two sets of tracks, but at one side. The highest point of the tunnel arch was, therefore, selected as the place to carry the up-track and down-track conductors side by side, but separated by a sufficient interval.

The conductors resemble the slot in a cable track turned upside down, and bolted to the roof of the tunnel at intervals of 15 feet, with double insulators, so fixed that both of them must be defective at any one point before there is any leakage of the current. Inside each of these slots travels a shoe of brass which cannot come through. The connection between this shoe and the electric locomotive is effected by a pair of lazy tongs, which contract and expand as the height of the conductor from the engine varies. They will lean to one side or the other, as required, but do not go forward or backward from their base. In case the shoe should be obstructed in the slot, a safety pin, which can be adjusted to break at any desired strain, gives way, and disconnects the lazy tongs from the shoe.

Outside of the tunnel the conductor comes over the centre of the track, and rises to a height of 22 feet, instead of 17 feet 6 inches, which is the height inside. The height of the electric locomotive to the top of the cab is 14 feet 3 inches. The main current is carried in three copper cables, which serve as feed wires to the shoe carriers.

The return current is carried through the rails, which are electrically connected at each fishplate joint, and are also connected with a big copper cable which runs in a trough in the centre of the tracks.

The total length of road operated by electricity is 14,500 feet, of which 7,339 feet are through the tunnel, the remainder being the approaches at each end.

The power house stands on the east side of the track, leading to the southern end of the tunnel. It has twelve water-tube boilers, with mechanical draught. These feed four horizontal tandem compound Reynolds-Corliss engines, with 24 and 40 inch cylinders and 42-inch strokes.

Directly coupled to these engines are four multipolar generators of the latest General Electric type, capable of developing 500 kilowatts. Their speed will be 110 revolutions per minute. The generator compounds from 600 volts, no load, to 700 volts, full load.

The calculations used here are from the current number of The Street Railway Journal, from which and from Dr. Louis Duncan's inaugural address to the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers at Niagara Falls last week, and other sources, the preceding facts were obtained.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Cut Rates to the Christian Endeavor Convention Cause Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A meeting of the passenger officials in the Central Traffic Association was held yesterday to consider the trouble over tickets to the Christian Endeavor meeting at Boston. It was decided not to permit the St. Paul roads carrying Soo Line business to use Chicago roads as an outlet, one hour after this agreement was reached, it was violated. The Soo Line, not content with its action of last Tuesday in extending the limit on these excursion tickets to Sept. 15, to-day made a one-way rate to Maine and New-Brunswick points. The situation is extremely critical, and it would not be surprising by Friday morning all the Eastern roads are making a free-for-all race for Christian Endeavor business.

A special from Houston, Texas, states that all the railroads in that State are slashing passenger rates right and left between Texas points and Kansas City and St. Louis. The cut is also made on east-bound traffic, and the fare to New-York has already suffered a cut of $15, while $12 has been taken off the rate to Cincinnati. This would indicate that the Queen and Crescent route is a party to the cutting, and, should this prove true, other roads will enter the fight. The trouble was started yesterday by the Houston, East and West Texas Railroad which claims that other roads failed to notify it of a proposed cut to St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Alabama Midland Exonerated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 4.—The United States Circuit Court has dismissed the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Alabama Midland Railroad et. al. It originated in the complaint of the Board of Trade of Troy, Ala., to the commission that the defendant railroads violated the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act in charging a higher rate of freight on certain classes of goods to Troy than to Montgomery. The Court said the application of the act referred to is largely modified by circumstances of location, competition, &c., and that this case is not one to which the provisions of the act were intended to apply.

A New Steamship Line to Asia.

MONTREAL, July 4.—It is learned here upon the best authority that President Hill of the Great Northern Road has for some time been preparing plans for a line of Pacific steamships to be established in connection with that road and to be run in opposition to the Canadian Pacific steamship line, and that the new scheme will be announced at an early day. It is also learned that the Great Northern people have agents in China and Japan looking over the land there, and that all the plans are being rapidly perfected for a monthly service between Seattle and Asiatic ports.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The estimated gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for June are $1,133,321, a decrease of $90,375, as compared with the estimated earnings for the same period last year.

—United States Court Judge Gilbert has designated Friday, July 12, as the date for the final hearing in the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern foreclosures.

—The Georgia fruit growers will have a rate of 65 cents a hundred to New-York and Western points. The rate heretofore has been 81 cents.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

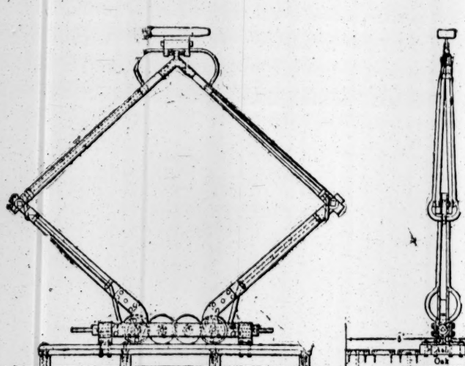
The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 8 and 14 Clinton Street, east side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 75 by 100.2, two-story brick synagogue and three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $52,540.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, two actions, G. D. W. Clocke, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 313.6 feet west of Brook Avenue, 12.6 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,620. Also, Vyse Avenue, east side, 264.61 feet north of Home Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $4,240.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $46,370.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elijah L. Roake, referee, Grand Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Buchanan Place, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,215.



Side and End Views of Trolley.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, ESQ., REFEREE,
3 choice and valuable lots on
5TH AVENUE,
between 89th and 90th Sts.;
also
plot of land on
CAMBRELING AVENUE,
between Jacob and Bayard Sts.,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT AT
BELLE HAVEN, CONN.
On the water, with water front and ample shade; attractive, fully furnished, and modern house, in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy; stable has four stalls, rooms for coachman, and housekeeping facilities.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (4790) 1 MADISON AV.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class VIII.—1—Matter of Cromwell Avenue. 2—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 3—Fairchild vs. Scully. 4—O'Neil vs. O'Neill. 5—Matter of C. W. Tracy Company. 6—Hastings vs. Hastings. 7—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 8—Anderson vs. Canis. 9—Tracy vs. Tracy-Irwin Company. 10—People, &c., vs. New-York and Boston Insurance Company. 11—Harvie vs. Roosevelt. 12—Matter of Riverside Avenue. 13—Northwestern Masonic Aid Association vs. Boswald. 14—Matter of Kitchen Company. 15—Velez vs. De Revere. 16—Milliken vs. Lyrid. 17—Eckert vs. Osborn. 18—Ely vs. Ross. 19—Arnold vs. Hanck. 20—Luke vs. Everett. 21—Bruxilles vs. Palmer. 22—Matter of Schaefer. 23—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 24—Church Company vs. Ditson Company. 25—O'Connor vs. Abraham. 26—Tradesmen's Bank vs. Young. 27—Manufacturers and Publishers' Company vs. Metropolitan Realty Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.
1—Du Flon vs. Lennon.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.
980—McDonald vs. O'Hara. 985—Samuels vs. Samuels. 1015—Cotton vs. Cotton. 972—Libman vs. Libman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Frank L. Fisher, William Riesz, Johann Merz, Bridget M. Mullaney, Ellen Darling, and Leander Stone. At 2 P. M.: Andreas Banzer, Rufus Waterhouse, and William Stein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 31 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.
Pleadings. — 1 — Thomas Clair. 2 — Thomas Vaughan. 3—Joseph C. Fisher. 4—Thomas Clair. 5—Librato Prindidi. 6—Morris Carston. 7—Mary Wilkinson. 8—Matho La Malda. 9—Margaret Danney. 10—Peter Jenkins. 11—Max Cassuce. 12—Julius Cane. 13—Frederick Stone. 14—Charles Seissler. 15—Felix Quinn. 16—John Duffy. 17—James Mackin. 18—Henry Schobeck. 19—James Fitzgerald. James Mulcahy, and John Dyer. 20—Joseph Weber. 21—Thomas Reilly. 22—Jacob Bernstein. 23—Albert T. Moore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.
Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey, (nine cases)—Charles Donohue. Lies vs. Whigam—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.
Creed vs. De Graaf—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.
Ofen vs. Mutz—Charles Wehle. Krug vs. Krug—Thomas Barry. Barry vs. Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railway Company—Robert H. Griffin.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.
Lewis L. Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company—William H. Ricketts.

Referees' Notices.

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. 4 and 5, consolidated.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1892, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet; thence northwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet to the westerly line of First Avenue, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 22nd, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.
DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 16th, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.
DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to Friday, the 5th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.
DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiff, against FRANCES LEWIS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty-two feet six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly line of Fifty-first Street; and thence westwardly along the southerly line of Fifty-first Street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning; being now known by the street number 446 West Fifty-first Street.—Dated New-York, June 21, 1895.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.
MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
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Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT, plaintiff, against JANE VAN CLEVE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date June 29th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York real estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, and known in Section 9, Block 2,347, on the land map of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, distant forty-three (43) feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Walton Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; and running thence northerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, eighty-nine (89) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches; thence easterly, at right angles, or nearly so, to said easterly line of Walton Avenue, seventeen (17) feet ten and one-eighth (10⅛) inches; thence southerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-one (91) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches, to the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, seventeen (17) feet eight (8) inches, to the point the place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 315 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; and also

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet two and seven-eighths (2⅞) inches westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Mott Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred and three (103) feet one and one-quarter (1¼) inches; thence westerly at right angles to said westerly line of Mott Avenue, and partly along land now or formerly of Matilda McCord, seventy-one (71) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred and three (103) feet four and three-quarter (4¾) inches, to the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, seventeen (17) feet eight (8) inches to the point the place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 319 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; and also

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Mott Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred and two (102) feet six (6) inches; thence westerly at right angles to said westerly line of Mott Avenue, and partly along land now or formerly of Matilda McCord eighty-six (86) feet six and seven-eighths (6⅞) inches; thence southerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred and two (102) feet ten and three-quarters (10¾) inches, to the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, eighteen (18) feet six and seven-eighths (6⅞) inches, to the point the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 323 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, July 3d, 1895.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.
ORMISTON & DORSETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD L. TRUDEAU and LUIS P. WALTON, as executors under the last will and testament of Frances C. Mumford, deceased, plaintiffs, against PHILLIP DOES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1895, and duly entered and filed on the 6th day of June, 1895, I, Isaac B. Brennan, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Mr. Thomas A. McGowan, auctioneer, all right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillip Does in and to the premises mentioned in said judgment of foreclosure and sale, and which are described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Delancey Street, distant easterly one hundred and seven feet four inches (107 feet 4 inches) more or less from the easterly line of Attorney Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence southerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) more or less; thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street forty-two feet eight inches (42 feet 8 inches) more or less; thence northerly on a line parallel with Attorney Street one hundred feet (100 feet) more or less to the point or place of beginning, and known by the street numbers one hundred and ninety-one (191) and one hundred and ninety-three (193) Delancey Street.

The above description being intended to cover the entire frontage given by the lease and instrument amending the same mentioned in the complaint, and appears by survey to be forty-three feet one inch, and to begin one hundred and seven feet six inches from the easterly side of Attorney Street; together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the right, title, and interest of the defendant Phillip Does on said 12th day of February, 1895, in, to, and under a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 14th day of March, 1894, made by Angelica L. Hamilton of Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, unto the said Phillip Does, his executors, administrators, or assigns, of the premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, which lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 28, Section 2, Page 187 of Conveyances, and also a certain instrument amendatory of said indenture of lease, bearing date the 19th day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 28, Section 2, Page 318 of Conveyances; also all the estate, right, title, term of years to come or unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the defendant Does above named, of, in, and to the said premises, and each and every part or parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, June 8th, 1895.

ISAAC B. BRENNAN, Referee.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 10th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 2d, 1895.

ISAAC B. BRENNAN, Referee.
WEST END AVENUE, ONE HUNDREDTH Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, plaintiff, against CHARLES G. JUDSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the same day, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundredth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue seventy-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundredth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundredth Street; thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundredth Street, forty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with West End Avenue and partly through a party wall, twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundredth Street and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

All those three certain lots of land, situated in the said City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, distant thirty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel to said Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1895.

FRANK L. DONAHUE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

Referees' Notices.

HOFFMAN AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against JAMES J. BRAY and another, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate at Fordham, (late) Westchester County, State of New-York, being the southerly half of the lot distinguished on a map made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and dated March 14th, 1851, and filed in the office of the (late Clerk) now Register of Westchester County, by the number 109, and is bounded and contains as follows: Southeasterly by Hoffman Avenue, twenty-five feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of the north half of the said Lot 109, one hundred feet; northwesterly by Lot No. 116, twenty-five feet, and southwesterly by Lot No. 108, one hundred feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with such parts of said streets, avenues, and roads laid down on said map as are opposite and contiguous to and fronting on the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and together with the right of way by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues laid down on the said map, in common with the other part owners of said premises and subject to the right of way of said other part owners in common by, through, and upon the said several roads, streets, and avenues; being intended to keep open the said streets and avenues as public roads for the common use of the said several owners of said premises and at their mutual expense.

Being the same premises conveyed to James J. Bray, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by George R. Crawford and Lucretia G., his wife, by deed bearing date March 29th, 1882, and recorded April 14th, 1882, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1647 of Conveyances, Page 409.—Dated New-York, June 26th, 1895.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
LAURENCE J. GOODHART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, New-York City.
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GRAND AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of New-York, plaintiff, against ESTHER E. WARD, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled map of lands in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, owned in common by Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead, as surveyed in March, 1869, by Hamilton Ewen, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and numbered 823, as lots numbers Two Hundred and Fifty-one (251) and Two Hundred and Ninety, (290,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Grand Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Buchanan Place and Grand Avenue; thence running northerly along the westerly side of Grand Avenue fifty (50) feet, to Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-one, (291;) thence westerly along Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly fifty (50) feet, to Lot Number Two Hundred and Fifty, (250;) thence easterly along Lot Number Two Hundred and Fifty (250) one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side of Grand Avenue, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated June 12th, 1895.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Referee.
WALTER L. McCORKLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall Street, New-York City.
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SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ANNA MARY QUICKE, plaintiff, against DUNCAN C. McKELLAR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet five inches to said northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.
GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.
GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—MARGARET McCARTHY, by Robert Well, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against CHARLES McCARTHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 11th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the ninth (9) day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant three hundred and sixty feet westerly from the northerly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by William B. Dubois and Regina, his wife, to Dennis McCarthy, by deed bearing date the 5th day of July, 1886, and recorded on the 6th day of July, 1887, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2076, Conveyances, Page 28.—Dated New-York, 11th June, 1895.

B. W. B. BROWN, Referee.
DANIEL F. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, E. J. McGUIRE, Guardian ad litem for Infant Defendant.
EDWARD P. LYON, MAAS & GOLDBERG, Defendants' Attorneys. je13-2aw3wTh&M&jy5

BANK STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—SUSAN S. WILEY, plaintiff, against THOMAS E. GOMAN, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah F. Goman, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of July